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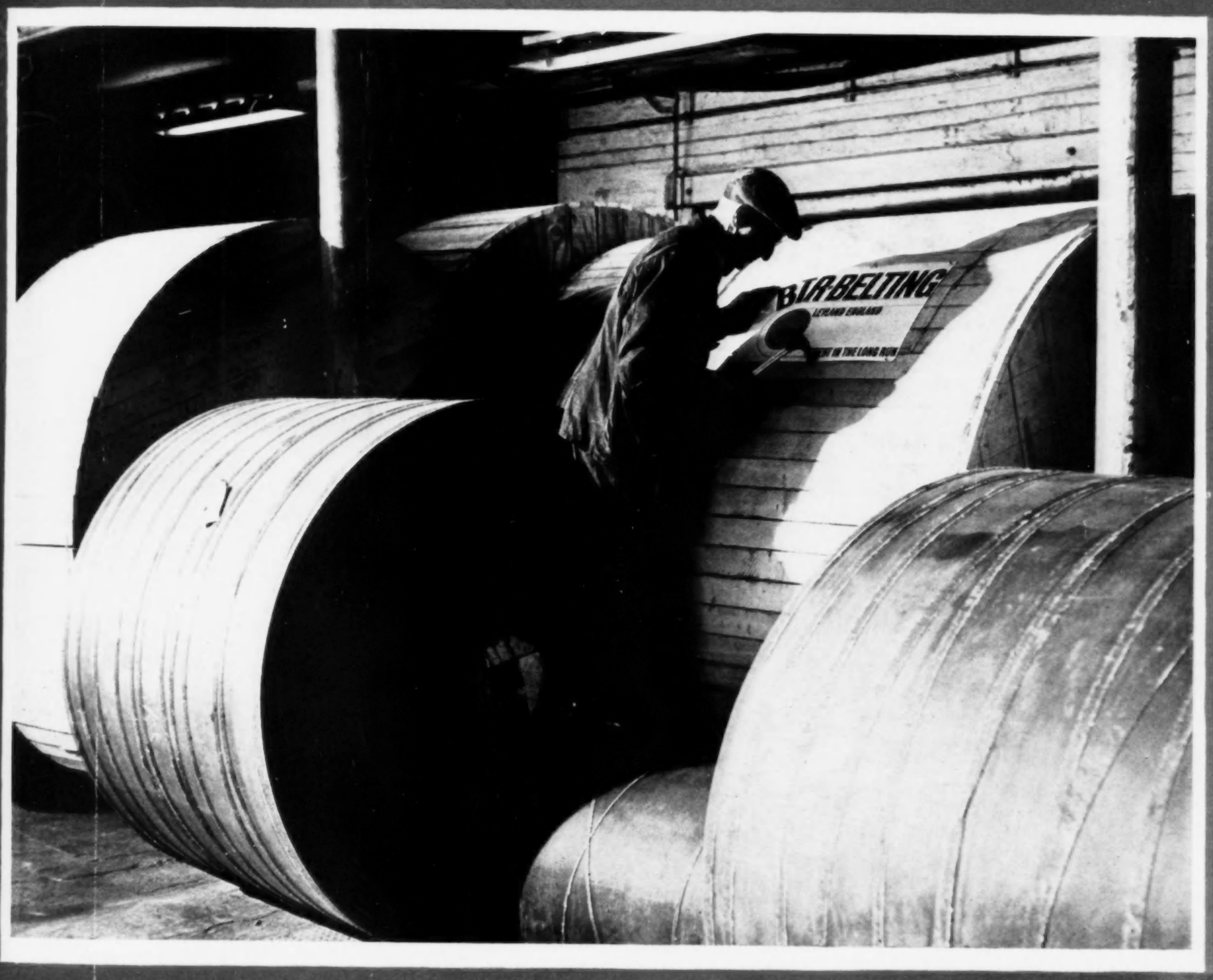

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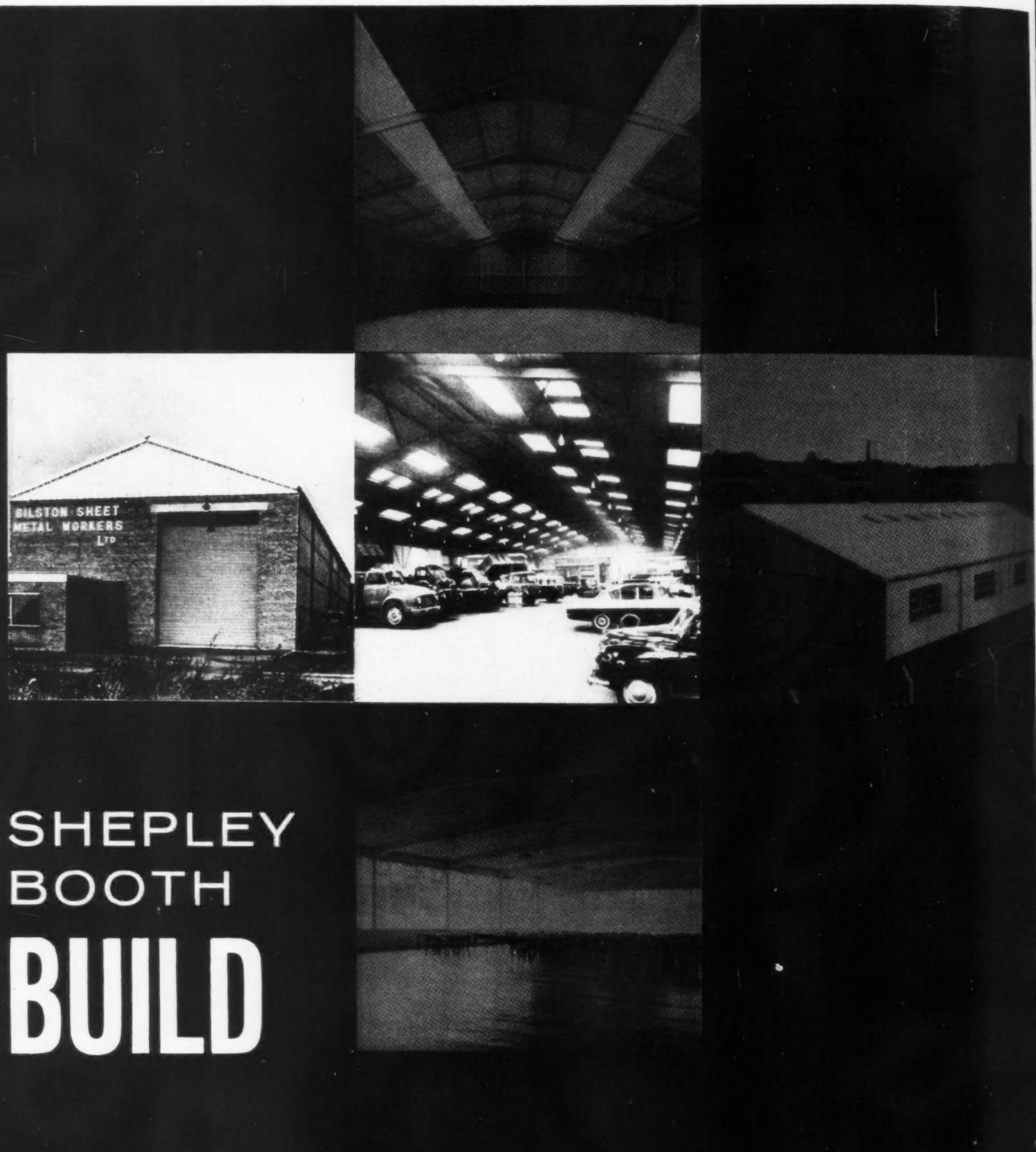
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Front cover photograph

In spite of intensive competition, BTR Industries Ltd. have recently been successful in obtaining an order for 2½ miles of Pluvicor fire-resistant conveyor belting for underground installation in the Saskatoon Mine of the Potash Company of America. The belting has been given Federal approval for fire-resistance. Certification by the Department of Mines for America involves subjecting the belt to a 1650°F flame for one minute – and on removal the belt must be self-extinguishing in four minutes. During testing this belt had an afterglow of less than eight seconds. The illustration shows the consignment being packed at the firm's Leyland factory ready for despatch from Manchester.

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Government services for exporters – 4

Extracts from the diary of an overseas trade promotion officer

By P. J. E. Male, MC, HM Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Oslo.

Monday:

Shades of John Tothill, John Doe and the Merchant, to name a few of the anonymous diarists in publications we read. . . Usual Monday batch of letters; the week-end always gives a bigger mail than other days, even with our daily postal delivery from Britain, and letters quite often come in twenty-four hours.

Two advices of visitors in the offing; three firms sending samples and wanting agents; a couple of inquiries about status of local firms; half a dozen requests for market prospects; some P.R. stuff – rather good, some of it; and by surface mail a further supply of journals through the Board of Trade's wrapper scheme for our reference and display shelves.

This is a fairly typical mix, plus of course, the local counterpart of replies, questions, requirements, occasional complaints, advice on points of translation and so on. Most of our local contacts use English as a matter of course, which often surprises those dealing here for the first time.

At a quick glance there are a number of genuine starters in the bunch. Of course you seldom can tell what will and (more particularly) will not sell at this stage. But there is no doubt at all that good presentation helps to build the right image from the start. That *Design* supplement on 'Print for Exporters' should be required reading. After all, in a country like this, trading with the whole world, you can bet that all the good distributors and agents are flooded with offers, and have more than enough reading material without trying their eyesight and patience on an unsolicited, blurred, duplicated circular with a nondescript letterhead on the wrong size of paper. So I am pretty sure that those who caught our eye at first go by using A4 size paper and sending catalogues in that format will get off to a good start when they are in direct correspondence with their potential associates.

I wish more people would realize that mechanical details like paper size, and even more so catalogue size, really matter. Here at all events A4 is the standard cabinet size, and anything larger will not fit into the filing systems of agents or anyone else. That electronic component offer looks very promising: neat, catalogue right, metric specifications, no local manufacture – and they are on telex, often are of the first questions our larger contacts in the trade ask. G.P. for action.

Tuesday:

An early visitor this morning. As it happens we knew he was due, had sent some preliminary background information, and P.L. rounded up a few people who said they would like to see him. Worsted cloth is in some demand at present, so this was not too difficult. Checked over tariff and import statistics, P.L. gave the introductions and some background, rang up the first on the list and off he went.

The working hours here strike the newcomer as short – offices close in winter at 4 – but the bonus is that there is no lunch break and business visitors can count on getting appointments right through the day with no formality. In fact I am pretty sure most distributors and agents in the circumstances greatly prefer not to be committed to definite times far in advance – at all events we find a fixed time schedule is feasible only for organized groups who must obviously run that way, and they are usually seeing rather different categories of people in any event.

The business district is compact, so this flexible arrangement works well for most visitors; it is not always possible in any case for those with

Sir Roderick Barclay, British Ambassador in Belgium, is seen, second from right, at the stand of Watts Ltd., London, during the British Day at the Brussels Building Exhibition (*see* Board of Trade Journal *of January* 29, 1965, *page* 227).

an itinerary covering several countries to turn up on the date planned before leaving Britain. There is no doubt that coming over is the best way to get business or fix up a connection. Equally there is no doubt that our team can give more practical help to a caller in half an hour's talk than in pages of correspondence. For even though W.M. and G.P. with twenty years each on the job (an ideal answer for us, luckily) have very wide local knowledge the qualified visitor often gets the right lead as a reaction to a casual remark – how the business has been done somewhere else, perhaps, or a novelty in design or trading methods the firm's literature has not rubbed in. This is why we *like* people to come and see us with or without notice.

Wednesday:

J.H. has been round the Materials Handling Fair again before it closes to check whether exhibitors have thought it worthwhile. It struck me on a quick visit as workmanlike and of course the field is of local interest. A good proportion of British supplies and equipment on show. Report to Export Publicity & Fairs Branch B.O.T., for their use when they are asked for comments by possible exhibitors before the next version a few years hence. Next May B.O.T. will be in a joint venture stand with the shipbuilding industry in the same building. J.H. killed two birds with one stone and checked one or two details about the exhibit. Reported back details of the increase in general sales tax now passed by Parliament.

Had to give a talk to an Import Seminar (participants mainly purchasing managers) on the services we could provide to them to help them buy in Britain. I think they were a little surprised to learn that

the Commercial Department is numerically the largest section in the office. But on reflection perhaps this is not so surprising. I have come across British businessmen who should know better who said they had no idea an Embassy was nowadays very much equipped to help. There are naturally differences of degree in what can be done, depending on how the cloth is cut, just as the scope and coverage of agents vary from place to place. But this is only reasonable.

Thursday:

Our worsted caller rang back most helpfully with some comments on what he had found out. Useful lead also that one of his contacts – who incidentally looked like the right man for him – was wanting an agency outside his own worsted field. P.L. checked with the agent and as we have no suitable offers on our books has sent off a piece to E.S.B. for publication in the *Export Service Bulletin*. A stroke of luck – or judgment – for G.P. to make up for some recent agency inquiries that would not move. His first sounding for the electronic components found an agent off to Britain over the week-end who was keen to look into it and has telexed the company to say he would like to call on them. Sent a telex ourselves with some background. This inquiry came direct to us from the manufacturer. Had it come via E.S.B. or a B.O.T. Regional Office, as a good half of our inquiries do, we would still have telexed direct in a case like this.

W.M. has been digging hard into the market information inquiries. Frankly, a great deal of the answers could be got at least as quickly by the inquirer himself from sources in Britain, including the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Hillgate House in London, where we send all important trade and production statistics, tariff classifications, and the main classified trade directories, on publication. It is, I think, not using local knowledge to best effect to ask for what can be got by the intelligent use of available published material, and is probably often required mainly for background reference. Where we can believe we are being useful in this sort of field is by presenting and interpreting the facts to help a company decide whether to try their hand here. After all, we can ask around, being on the spot, whether about say local tastes or tariff rulings for unusual products.

Friday:

It is not surprising that people think of us when things go wrong but seldom when all is plain sailing. Two examples to-day. A British supplier has an overdue invoice. An agent thinks he has been let down. In neither case can we act as a principal. We have sent a letter to the customer inquiring if the invoice has indeed been received and if there is any obstacle to payment. Quite often this reminder will do the trick. The details given by the agent have been sent to London for the British firm's information; and in this case we have added our own comment on the local agency code of practice which seems to us relevant background and may have been overlooked. Had a talk with the F.B.I. representative to compare notes. We do our best not to duplicate effort, which is pointless in a helpful business community like this. Our visitors are often taken aback to find that a man who is too committed to take on their representation will introduce them to others who will.

Saturday:

This morning we are at half strength. A caller who came in had an interesting new piece of machinery, apparently so far unique, and well-covered by patents. Suggested he could get in touch with C.O.I. and ask them to write it up. Our Information Officer thinks there is a good chance the technical press here would be glad to print something. Enough of this diary for now.

Earlier articles dealt with the unification of the official overseas services (January 1), the facilities offered by Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade (January 15) and the regional offices (January 29). Future articles will outline the work of Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, the Central Office of Information, together with contributions by representative commercial offices overseas.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

CEYLON

The following letter was sent to the Foreign Secretary last month by Mr. D. G. Stokes, deputy chairman and managing director, The Leyland Motor Corporation, London.

'From time to time, we get so much help from various Ambassadors and Diplomatic Staffs throughout the world that it would be quite impossible to write formally and express our appreciation other than by thanking the people directly concerned at the particular time.

'I would, however, like to express our appreciation of the tremendous help we have had in Ceylon from Sir Michael Walker, together with the British Trade Commissioner and everyone else out there. They were unfailing in their efforts to help us on the commercial side of our most protracted and difficult negotiations to try to secure some important bus contracts.

'In addition to this, we had the misfortune that one of our young engineers died out in Ceylon and the practical assistance and understanding which everyone in the Embassy from the High Commissioner down showed to us was very much appreciated here in this country. Actions such as these have probably done more than anything else to prove to all our export staff that our Diplomatic Service is really behind us in our export efforts.'

ACCRA

I would like to thank you most sincerely for your most valuable assistance during my visit to Ghana. I might add that because of the excellent and accurate information I received from your office I was able to complete my negotiations with the people concerned very quickly.

The Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks

TOKYO

We feel that we cannot allow the occasion of our hearing about the validation of our proposed Japanese company to pass by without taking the opportunity of expressing our thanks to you, to others at the Embassy who have so effectively supported our case and our efforts over the last six months and more.

We are very much alive to the fact that the representations you were able to make gave a strong stimulus in the Ministries towards reaching a conclusion.

The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd., Leicester.

We acknowledge receipt with thanks of your two letters and enclosure giving details of (a) imports during 1963 (b) list of firms whom we can approach direct re our agency (c) some information re customs duties.

All this information is extremely valuable to us and we appreciate the thought you have given to our inquiry.

The Liverpool Borax Co. Ltd., Liverpool.

TAMSUI, FORMOSA

On behalf of both James Bros., and Hille Engineering, the writer wishes to thank you most sincerely for your efforts on our behalf. Indeed, it is to be hoped that some business will now materialise other than the trial order which you obtained.

You may be sure that your efforts are warmly appreciated.

James Bros. (Engineers) Ltd., Sheffield.

BERNE

Thank you for your letter of June 30. It is without exception the most complete and helpful analysis of a market I have ever read, and we are correspondingly grateful to you.

As you suggest, we will contact Mr. ——— as soon as we receive the samples he gave you.

Wilkie and Paul Ltd., Edinburgh 11

President's message to the Contracting Parties to the GATT

THE FOLLOWING is the text of a message sent by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, to the Contracting Parties to the GATT on the occasion of the signing of the Final Act authenticating the text of the new Part IV of the GATT which deals with Trade and Development. The message was delivered by Sir Edgar Cohen, HM Ambassador to the GATT, when the ceremony took place in Geneva at the final meeting of the Second Special Session of the Contracting Parties on February 8:

'The agreement reached on the text of a new Part IV of the General Agreement is a matter of great satisfaction to the United Kingdom Government. It is an important milestone in the progress made by the Contracting Parties in helping the less developed countries to tackle the problems facing them in the field of international trade. For the first time specific obligations to assist the trade and development of less developed countries are to be incorporated in an international treaty to which countries responsible for most of the world's trade are parties. This can fairly be described as a historic event.

'I described our agreement as a milestone. It is a point of achievement, not the end of a journey. The patience, determination, understanding and goodwill which enabled us to reach agreement will be needed in even greater measure in the months and years to come, as we work towards the common objectives which we have set before us. The United Kingdom Government will continue to give full support to this work. Our own temporary difficulties do not in any way affect this resolve.

'A heavy weight of responsibility falls on the new Committee on Trade and Development. I wish it every success in tackling the practical tasks which now lie before it, and I pledge the full co-operation of the United Kingdom Government in our common efforts to achieve that success.'

Mr. Douglas Jay to visit West Cumberland and Carlisle

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, is visiting West Cumberland and Carlisle on February 12 and 13. Today, he will open the District Office of the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England at Salterbeck Trading Estate, Workington, and drive in the stake at the site of the Board of Trade 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory at the Solway Trading Estate, Maryport. The President will then visit the site of building extensions to a plastics factory at Maryport, and a clothing factory at Aspatria.

Following lunch at Carlisle, at which he is the guest of the Cumberland County Council, he will meet the Cumberland Development Council Executive Committee at the Civic Centre, Carlisle, when representatives of all local authorities who are members of the Development Council will be present. Mr. Jay will then visit the chemical works of Marchon Products Ltd., at Whitehaven, where he will descend an anhydrite mine: he will later dine with leading Cumberland industrialists.

On February 13 he will visit the Distington Engineering Co. Ltd., at Workington, and the Workington Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and then lunch with a group of representative Trade Unionists at Workington.

Mr. Roy Mason to visit shipyards in North-east and Northern Ireland

MR. ROY MASON, Minister of State, Board of Trade, with special responsibility for the shipping and shipbuilding industries, is to pay his second visit to shipyards in the North-east on February 12.

On this occasion the Minister will tour the yard of the Furness Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. on the River Tees. Mr. Mason will be the principal guest at a luncheon in Newcastle given by the North of England Shipowners' Association. In the evening he will attend the Annual Dinner of the North East Coast Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

Mr. Mason previously visited shipyards in the North-east, on the Rivers Tyne and Wear, on November 5/6. He has also visited yards on Merseyside, the Clyde, the Humber and Ouse, and at Southampton, as well as in Sweden and Japan. The object of the Minister's visits is to see and compare conditions in the shipbuilding industry for himself.

The Minister of State will visit Belfast to inspect the shipbuilding and engineering works of Harland & Wolff Ltd. on March 19. This visit is one of a series the Minister has been making to shipbuilding and marine engineering centres throughout the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Minister of State, who is also responsible for tourism, will take the opportunity of this visit to see something of Northern Ireland's tourist attractions on March 20.

Pharmaceutical industry's 'export workshop'

THE INITIATIVE shown by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry in holding an 'Export Workshop' in London on February 4 was praised by Mr. Edward Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), speaking as chief guest during the luncheon which accompanied the event.

The Minister said: 'By its manifold contributions to preventive and curative medicine the pharmaceutical industry has played a tremendous part in raising the standards of physical health of the community. Many diseases and physical afflictions which were once – and not so long ago – regarded as fatal or incurable, have lost their terror. Lives which once would almost certainly have succumbed to dread scourges are today being saved by the products of your industry.

'At this meeting you focus attention on the equally vital and important question of the health of our national economy, recognizing, as we all must, that the physical health and wellbeing of the community depends in large measure upon a sound and healthy economy. To achieve this we are at one in recognizing the urgent necessity, borne sharply upon us in recent months, of seeking a substantial increase in our export trade.'

The Minister acknowledged 'the splendid export record' of the pharmaceutical industry. 'An increase in the value of the exports of "drugs, medicines and medical preparations" from £3.3 million in 1938 to £54 million in 1963 and the announcement of a figure of some £60 million for 1964 is no insignificant contribution upon which I congratulate the industry,' he said. 'This means that nearly one-third of the total production of the industry goes to overseas countries – a most impressive achievement.

'Nevertheless,' he continued, 'the fact of holding this meeting today is evidence that you do not intend to rest upon your laurels. I am glad it is so, for the Government, which I represent, is concerned that all exporters, even the most successful, should now examine their performance and see whether they can make some extra effort. The chairman of the British National Export Council, Sir William McFadzean, has already written to the larger exporters asking for their support in this effort, and has said that the replies he has received have been most encouraging and almost inspiring.'

It was to be hoped that this reflected the attitude of all firms, large, medium and small, who were contributing in some measure to the export effort. The Government, however, recognized that exhortation was not in itself enough and was therefore prepared to help in every reasonable practical way. It was timely that he should be addressing the industry so soon after the President of the Board of Trade had announced a series of measures to encourage further the efforts of exporters. For the short term these measures perhaps represented as much as it was feasible for the Government to do within the framework of Britain's international obligations in the GATT and towards the EFTA countries. He would emphasize, however, that this programme was by no means the limit of Government thinking in this direction. Further measures would be announced and the Government would welcome any suggestions from industry to help further exports.

'It is gratifying that there has been a general approval in the Press and elsewhere for these measures,' said the Minister of State. 'It is hoped that this means that industry will itself be prepared to make full use of Government facilities for exporters. I hope that your industry, like others, will review the use already made of these services and consider whether they can be used to even better effect. The Government is itself launching a publicity cam-

paign in an attempt to ensure that the full extent of the services is widely known. I am aware that this Association, encouraged, no doubt, by your energetic secretary, are conversant with the Government services, and I hope they are satisfied customers.'

The Minister then reviewed the new export facilities recently announced and their relevance to the pharmaceutical industry.

Referring to the establishment of the British National Export Council, which held its first meeting in October, he was confident that the pharmaceutical industry would work with the Councils and associated Area Committees to good effect. The export rebate scheme should provide a substantial measure of encouragement to the industry to increase its export performance, and the offer of financial assistance towards the cost of trade missions, both inwards and outwards. would be of interest to the pharmaceutical industry.

'In his recent announcement (see last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, pages 255/258) the President of the Board of Trade referred to collective selling. It may be that this is not appropriate for the pharmaceutical industry, and, indeed, it is not suggested that collective methods would have a universal application. The idea is put forward rather with the thought that there may be smaller or medium-sized firms who have little or no experience of exporting but who would produce goods suitable for exports, and would export if the right sort of organization for helping them could be created. The Board of Trade and the BNEC are together seeking ways of encouraging larger firms experienced in exporting to consider whether they can give a helping hand to smaller manufacturers. This has been referred to as the "big brother" or "piggy-back" scheme, though neither description is sacrosanct and the pharmaceutical industry may prefer some more appropriate description.

'Even though it may be thought that there is little scope for this approach in pharmaceuticals, I would urge that a fresh look be given at this idea to see if there are products within the industry or complementary to the industry, the export of which could be assisted.'

Trade links with New Zealand

The long history of the trading association between the two countries was referred to by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, at the New Zealand Society dinner in London on February 4.

Mr. Bottomley said that we remained the best market for many of their agricultural exports, and that New Zealand takes about 40 per cent of her imports, mainly in the form of manufactured goods, from us.

'You give us wider margins of preference on many of your imports than our Trade Agreement requires. And I want to say at once that we are grateful for this,' he added. 'Our exporters are sometimes discouraged by your system of import controls, and your licensing arrangements. But we know that you have a balance of payments problem – in fact you may have noticed recently that we seem to have something of the kind ourselves here.

'We hope that you will find it possible to loosen these controls as opportunity affords. But the last thing I want to do is to give you the impression that we feel that all that is necessary for us to increase our exports to New Zealand, is for the New Zealand Government to make it easier for us to do so. We are very conscious that the export business is a highly competitive one, and that it is up to our exporters themselves to persuade your people to buy, and to demonstrate that, in terms of price, quality and service, they deserve your custom.'

He expressed the hope that the newly-formed British National Export Committee for New Zealand which had been set up as one of the Area Committees under the National Export Council, would lead to an increase in our sales to New Zealand.

Transfer of responsibility for NRDC to Minister of Technology

THE BOARD OF TRADE announces that an Order in Council under Section 1 of the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946, was made on January 29. This Order, the Minister of Technology Order, 1965, comes into operation on February 5 and transfers to the Minister of Technology all functions of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Education and Science under the Development of Inventions Acts 1948 to 1958.

The Order has been published as SI 1965, No. 125, and copies may be purchased from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 3d., by post 5½d.

Notes:

1. The Development of Inventions Acts provided for the setting up of the National Research Development Corporation with the principal object of securing, in the public interest, the development or exploitation of inventions resulting from public research and of any other invention that is not being sufficiently developed or exploited by industry.
2. It was announced on behalf of the Government during the debate in the House of Commons on the Queen's speech on November 5 that responsibility for the Corporation would be transferred to the Ministry of Technology.

Development of Inventions Bill

The Ministry of Technology announce that less restrictive conditions of operation and more capital are proposed for the NRDC under the Development of Inventions Bill, which was published on February 8. The Corporation which was established in 1949 has pioneered the development of such projects as the Hovercraft and the electronic computer.

The Bill amends the Development of Inventions Acts, 1948-1954 which established the National Research Development Corporation with the functions of securing the development and exploitation of inventions where required by the public interest.

The Bill increases the aggregate limit of advances which can be made to the Corporation by the Ministry of Technology from £10 million to £25 million. In addition, it empowers the Minister, with the consent of the Treasury, to remit the Corporation's liability to repay the corresponding advance when the Corporation has to write off its expenditure on the development of an invention. This power can be applied retrospectively. The Bill also enables the Minister, with the consent of the Treasury, to relieve the Corporation of the burden of eight years' interest on any advance by making it an equivalent grant. This power also is retrospective.

A Government Department may ask the Corporation to undertake projects on its behalf, and with the consent of the Treasury, may meet the expenditure incurred or the losses arising and may pay a management fee to the Corporation.

Future of the Cotton Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce in pursuance of their obligations under Section 8(3) of the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947, that they are beginning a further round of consultations on the future of the Cotton Board. (Section 8(3) of the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947, provides that representative organizations in the industry and the Cotton Board themselves must be consulted about the future of the Cotton Board every five years.) In these consultations two questions are considered. First, whether the Cotton Board should continue in being. Secondly, if the Cotton Board are continued, whether any changes should be made in their constitution, powers, etc. The Board of Trade are statutorily bound to consult the Cotton Board and representative organizations in the industry on these questions and these bodies have been invited to send their preliminary views to the Board of Trade by March 15, 1965.

If a substantial number of persons engaged in the industry desire that the Cotton Board should continue but propose that changes should be made in their constitution, powers, etc., the Board of Trade have it in mind to convene a meeting, to which the Cotton Board and representative organizations in the industry will be invited, to consider ways in which the consultations can most effectively be carried forward.

In addition to inviting views from those whom they are statutorily bound to consult, the Board of Trade have written to firms and organizations which have in the past expressed an interest and informed them of the initiation of the consultations. Any other firm or organization which desires to express a view on the questions referred to above, should inform the Board of Trade, IM3 Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, in writing, preferably with an indication of the substance of their views, by March 15, 1965.

Awards for industrial achievement in exports and technology

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, made the following statement in the House of Commons on February 4:

'With the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty's Government propose to introduce appropriate arrangements for making awards to industry which would provide means of recognizing outstanding achievement by particular industrial units either in increasing exports or in technological innovation. These awards would be made by the Sovereign, on the advice of the Prime Minister. A scheme will be worked out under the guidance of a committee including representatives of industry.

'I am glad to be able to inform the House that His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, has consented to act as chairman of this committee.'

(Questions and answers arising from this statement are given in *Hansard*, February 4, columns 1296-1298).

Government's plans for industry and employment

MR. GEORGE BROWN, First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, addressing a meeting of some 500 businessmen called by the London Chamber of Commerce on February 8, said it was the Government's intention to introduce regional plans for industry and employment. He said: 'I hope that within the next couple of weeks I shall be able to announce the first three regional planning schemes for the North-east, the North-west and the West Midlands.'

NEDC plans 25 per cent increase by 1970

THE National Economic Development Council met on February 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Brown, First Secretary of State. The chairman outlined the stage which had been reached in drawing up the national plan for economic development which would aim to achieve a 25 per cent increase in growth by 1970. The NEDC Office was seeking information and estimates about their industries' output and requirements to 1970.

Similar estimates were being obtained from the nationalized industries and, in the case of private industries for which there was as yet no Economic Development Committees, from existing bodies. The information thus received would form a basis for the preparation of the full plan which it was hoped to issue, after discussion with the National Economic Development Council, during the summer.

Developments in the formation of further Economic Developments Committees were reported to the Council. The chairman described the stage which had been reached in setting up the machinery for establishing and implementing a productivity, prices and incomes policy. It was, he said, the Government's intention that the consultations about the criteria which would guide the Prices and Incomes Review Board, and the definition of the national interest, should be conducted primarily through the NEDC.

The Council considered a report carried out by the Office surveying the present position of management recruitment and development schemes in industry. The Council decided that this report should be made generally available and it is being published during the course of this month.

A report by the Office on the professional, government and service sector, which represents a substantial and increasing part of the economy, was before the Council.

The Council also discussed a memorandum submitted from the Electrical Engineering Economic Development Committee on the subject of national and international standards for electrical products. It was agreed that the subject of continuous improvement in standards, both national and international, was of great importance and that action should be taken to examine in greater detail particular products which offered scope for standardization. The Council will hold its next meeting on March 3.

Approval sought for new Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

THE INTEGRATION COMMITTEE appointed to supervise the establishment of a National Industrial Organization by the amalgamation of the National Association of British Manufacturers, the Federation of British Industries and the British Employers' Confederation made the following announcement on February 4:

> A revised Charter on the lines of the Outline Plan already circulated to members is in the course of preparation and it is expected that meetings of members of the NABM, FBI and BEC will be held on March 24 at which members will be invited to approve it and the necessary Integration Agreement.

On this basis the Integration Committee proposes that, to take effect as soon after the meetings as practicable (the anticipated effective date being early in August):

(a) The name of the new organization shall be Confederation of British Industry (CBI).
(b) The first President of the CBI shall be Mr. Maurice Laing.
(c) The first Vice-Presidents of the CBI shall be Sir Peter Runge and Mr. Leslie Jenkins.
(d) The office of Deputy President shall be created, but no immediate appointment to this office is proposed.
(e) The first Director-General of the CBI shall be Mr. John Davies, at present vice-chairman and a managing director of Shell Mex & BP Ltd. He will take up his post on the effective date.
(f) Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, at present deputy director-general of the FBI, shall be relieved of general duties during the formative period of the CBI in order to give special assistance to the Director-General.
(g) Appointments to the posts of Deputy Director-General of the CBI shall be made by the Director-General in consultation with the President in due course.
(h) Mr. H. J. Gray will continue as director of the NABM until the effective date, when he shall be appointed Director of Regions in the CBI.
(i) Mr. D. Taylor, at present deputy director of the BEC, shall be appointed Director of Labour and Social Affairs in the CBI.
(j) Sir Norman Kipping will continue as director-general of the FBI until the effective date and thereafter will be available to the CBI on a part-time basis for consultation until his normal retirement date on May 11, 1966.
(k) Sir George Pollock will resign his post as director of the BEC with effect from June 30, 1965. Mr. D. Taylor, the present deputy director, will assume the position of acting director of the BEC from July 1, 1965, until the effective date. After the effective date Sir George will be available to the CBI on a part-time basis for consultation and will also represent the CBI at the International Labour Organization.

If the proposals for a revised Charter are accepted at the meetings to be held on March 24, a formal petition will be submitted immediately to Her Majesty in Council, praying for the grant of a Supplemental Charter in the terms approved by members or in such other terms as Her Majesty in Council may require.

Report on N. Ireland development

THE REPORT by Professor Thomas Wilson of Glasgow University on the economic development of Northern Ireland was presented to Parliament in Belfast on February 2. Copies from HM Stationery Office, Chichester Street, Belfast 1. Price 10s. Cmd. 479.

£90,000 tubing factory opened at Milngavie

FLEXIBLE DUCTING LTD., of Glasgow, who manufacture a wide range of flexible tubing under licence from the Flexible Ducting Corporation of Guilford, Connecticut, USA, have moved into a new factory at Milngavie on the outskirts of the city. The new factory which cost £90,000 to build and provides 30,000 square feet of floor space was opened by Lord Polwarth, chairman of the Executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), on February 3.

In the few weeks that the company have occupied the factory they have booked orders for equipment for a German vehicle manufacturer and for tunnel ventilation for Gibraltar. The firm export between 25 and 30 per cent of their output to more than 20 countries.

Weights and Measures (Weighing Equipment for Use by Customers) Regulations 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Weighing Equipment for Use by Customers) Regulations 1965 to come into force on July 31, 1965.

A retailer who sells pre-packed fresh fruit or vegetables in circumstances in which the Weights and Measures Act 1963 requires him to make known their gross weight to the buyer (see Schedule 4, Part VII, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5) may comply with that requirement by providing equipment of the kind prescribed by these Regulations and otherwise complying with the provisions of Section 33 of the Act.

The equipment must be of the self-indicating type, the weight being indicated on a graduated dial. The provision of equipment of this kind for use by customers will also satisfy a requirement to make known the weight of goods in other cases which may be specified in orders made by the Board of Trade under Section 33(3) of the Act.

The Regulations are contained in Statutory Instrument 1965, No. 122. Copies can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches, price 3d. per copy (or 5½d. by post).

Notes:

The Weights and Measures Act 1963 provides that on and after July 31, 1965, a retailer of certain kinds of pre-packed fresh fruit or vegetables must make the weight known to the buyer. These Regulations cater for the case where he elects to do that – as the Act will in certain circumstances allow him to – by providing weighing equipment on which the buyer can weigh the goods.

Weights and Measures (Person Weighing Machines) Regulations 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Person Weighing Machines) Regulations 1965. These lay down requirements for the construction, testing and stamping of person weighing machines made available for use by the public.

On and after July 31, 1966, it will be unlawful to use any such machine which has not been tested and stamped in accordance with these Regulations. Inspectors of Weights and Measures can start the testing and stamping as from February 12, 1965. To begin with, the only requirements for stamping will be attainment of the requisite standards of accuracy and, if the machine is coin-operated, free and effective working of the coin mechanism; the requirements as to the materials and principles of construction will not come into force until January 1, 1970.

The Regulations are contained in Statutory Instrument 1965, No. 123. Copies can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches, price 9d. per copy (or 11½d. by post).

Notes:

1. At present, person weighing machines are subject to testing and stamping only in those local authority areas where by-laws have been made under Local Acts. The enabling provisions in these Local Acts are repealed by the Weights and Measures Act 1963 as from July 31, 1965. These regulations will introduce uniform requirements applicable throughout the whole of Great Britain.

2. Owners or hirers of machines which at present are not sufficiently accurate are given until end-July 1966 for having them brought up to the required standard of accuracy and then submitted for testing and stamping by Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they have made a minor amendment to the Hire-Purchase (Documents) (Legibility and Statutory Statements) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 1567) (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 2, 1964). The amendment removes the restriction on the use of capital letters in those parts of a hire-purchase, credit-sale or conditional sale agreement which are permitted to be filled in in handwriting.

This amendment is made in the Hire-Purchase (Documents) (Legibility and Statutory Statements) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 which came into operation on February 11, 1965. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1965 No 173) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches (price 3d. or 5½d. by post).

Marking of imported electric incandescent lamps

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under sections 2 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926 was made on January 29, 1965, varying the manner in which the indication of origin is to be applied to certain imported electric incandescent lamps.

This Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928 Amendment No. 2 Order 1965, further amends the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928, Part III (SR & O 1928/570 and SI 1964/912). It provides that, in the case of imported electric incandescent lamps of the following description, the indication of origin shall be indelibly stamped, embossed, incised or impressed on the cap of the lamp and also indelibly marked on the carton, wrapper or other container in which the lamp is imported, sold or exposed for sale, as the case may be:

> Electric incandescent projection lamps having a glass bulb, the external surface of which is coated with an obscuring finish except for a clear area for light emission.

The Order, which will come into force on February 21, 1965, continues the temporary relief afforded by the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928 (Provisional Exemption) Direction 1964 (SI 1964/261).

Copies of the Order (SI 1965/124) are obtainable at HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 3d., by post 5½d.

Application for removal of import duty on wood chips

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the removal of the import duty on all wood chips classified to Chapter 44 of the United Kingdom tariff.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than February 26, 1965.

Imports of pork from the dollar area

IN NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 1097 dated February 5, 1965, the Board of Trade announced that the quota for imports of pork from the dollar area in 1965 will again be 25,000 tons. Licences will cover 'Pork, chilled, fresh or frozen, falling under heading 02.01 (A) of the Customs Tariff' and will be valid until December 31, 1965.

Applications will be considered from traders who held licences under the 1964 arrangements or from others who can establish a direct interest in the trade. Applications on form ILB/A (or TIP/A) should reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, by February 19, 1965. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, only the desired amount of the licence, in tons, should be stated; on page 3 *and copies*, the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (as above) should be entered.

Importers are reminded that the issue of a licence by the Board of Trade does not relieve them from compliance with any other regulations or restrictions to which the goods may be subject, in particular the Animal Health Regulations.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these

materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 26, 1965.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.29	*di*Sodium phosphorofluoridate.	Sodium monofluorophosphate.	June 30, 1965	6639
29.08	Di-(*p*-bromophenyl) ether	Bis (P-bromophenyl) ether (4, 4-dibromodiphenyl ether);	December 31, 1965	6654
29.08	Trigol containing not more than 0·1 per cent by weight of digol.	as in previous column .	December 31, 1965	3597
29.16	Aluminium hydroxide *di*-(*O*-acetylsalicylate).	Aluminium acetylsalicylate.	December 31, 1965	6658
29.26	Phenformin *mono*hydrochloride.	as in previous column .	December 31, 1965	2433
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 18 per cent by weight and not more than 58 per cent by weight of fusemide.	4 - Chloro - *N* - furfuryl - 5 - sulphamoylanthranilic acid.	December 31, 1965	6657
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 0·45 per cent by weight of fusafungin and not less than 99 per cent by weight of squalene.	Locabiotal nasal spray .	December 31, 1965	6583

Note

The following items are re-advertisements, under revised definitions, of an application which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 30, 1963 (Page 446), under Tariff heading 70.18.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
70.18	Optical glass in the mass or in the form of slabs or moulded lens blanks, containing not more than 56·9 per cent nor less than 55·9 per cent by weight of lead expressed as Pb, having a density of not more than 4·65 nor less than 4·25 grammes per cubic centimetre and having a light transmission for a 1 in. path of not less than 40 per cent at a wavelength of 4,500 Angstrom units.	Raw optical glass . .	December 31, 1965	7222
70.18	Optical glass in the mass or in the form of slabs of moulded lens blanks, containing not more than 63·1 per cent nor less than 62·1 per cent by weight of lead expressed as Pb, having a density of not more than 5·11 nor less than 4·71 grammes per cubic centimetre and having a light transmission for a 1 in. path of not less than 40 per cent at a wavelength of 4,500 Angstrom units.	Raw optical glass . .	December 31, 1965	7222
70.18	Optical glass in the mass or in the form of slabs or moulded lens blanks, containing not more than 60·7 per cent nor less than 59·7 per cent by weight of lead expressed as Pb, having a density of not more than 4·93 nor less than 4·53 grammes per cubic centimetre and having a light transmission for a 1 in. path of not less than 40 per cent at a wavelength of 4,500 Angstrom units.	Raw optical glass . .	December 31, 1965	7222

Drawback on imported timber and veneer

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on the following:

Imported goods

(1) Wood veneer sheets

(2) Logs classified under Tariff Heading 44.03(D)(2).

Exported goods

Veneer sheets, being sheets cut cross-section from a laminate of of wood veneer sheets.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than March 2, 1965.

Open General Licence for aluminium scrap and metallic residues exports

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that arrangements have been made to permit the continued export of specified types of aluminium scrap and metallic residues. The current Open General Licence expires on February 16. A new Open General Licence has been issued permitting from February 17 until further notice the export to any destination of aluminium scrap and residues as detailed below:

(1) Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of aluminium or alloys containing 70 per cent or more by weight of aluminium, other than:
  (i) scrap wrought material (including foil);
  (ii) scrap comprised of articles consisting wholly or mainly by weight of wrought material;
  (iii) unused cast scrap;
  (iv) swarf, turnings, millings, borings and routings.

(2) Metallic residues, the following:
  (i) aluminium skimmings and dross;
  (ii) aluminium ball mill dust.

It should be emphasized that, although on this occasion the licence is being extended indefinitely, it will be terminated, either wholly or in part, if a shortage of aluminium scrap or residue, of any of the types specified, should appear at any time to be in prospect. It would be the intention to give reasonable notice of the future licensing arrangements in such circumstances.

Inquiries about this licence should be made to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757). Copies of the Open General Licence (price 3d., by post 5½d.) will shortly be obtainable from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Note: The new Open General Licence allows the continued free export of certain specified types of aluminium scrap and residues for an unlimited period. It is subject to modification or revocation at any time should circumstances make this necessary. The current Open General Licence covers the period from November 17, 1964, to February 16, 1965, and details of it were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 6, 1964, page 990.

Berne Union meeting

THE FIRST General Meeting of the Union d'Assureurs des Credits Internationaux (Berne Union) in 1965 was held at the invitation of the Compania Espanola de Seguros de Credito y Caucion (CESCC) and Consorcio de Compensacion de Securos (CCS) in Malaga, Spain, on January 27, 28 and 29, under the Chairmanship of its President Mr. G. D. Cohen Tervaert, General Manager of the Nederlandsche Credietverzekering Maatschappij N.V. Amsterdam.

Twenty-two export credit insurance organizations of seventeen Member countries were represented. The meeting was also attended by observers from the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from La Fédérale, Zurich, a private company operating in the field of export credit insurance, and which has recently undertaken the insurance of medium term credits against commercial risks.

The main part of the discussion was devoted to the review of the economic situation of various importing countries and to the examination of appropriate terms of payment for certain categories of goods.

Compensation for United Kingdom victims of Nazi persecution

ON JULY 24, 1964, applications were invited from or on behalf of United Kingdom nationals who were victims of Nazi persecution, that is, persons who suffered detention in a concentration camp or comparable institution (this excludes imprisonment in an ordinary civilian internment or prisoner-of-war camp). No applications can be accepted after July 31, 1965. Victims who have not yet done so should therefore apply without delay.

Application forms can be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1959	104	105	106	105	105	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	122	113	100	128	119	130	141	124	+101	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	117	119	135	129	118	103	131	107	140	146	132	+147	+ 89	+29	+30
1964						106									
1963															
2nd quarter	117	118	132	128	117	102	130	109	134	150	128	+ 47	— 9	+17	— 5
3rd quarter	118	120	138	130	120	104	137	106	141	164	140	— 4	— 12	— 7	— 6
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	121	105	142	109	149	168	143	+124	+ 61	+23	+41
1964															
1st quarter	121	127	141	134	121	105	146	115	153	175	150	+ 85	+ 79	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	122	127	142	135	120	105	150	120	153	181	149	+150	+126	+ 5	+ 1
3rd quarter	123	127	144	138	122	106	154	121	167	186	152	+117	+ 77	+ 6	+13
4th quarter						107									
1964															
June	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	127	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	129*	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..		..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices							series shown in thousands								
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	£ million
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+153
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 1
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+115
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+113
1964			125·7	+3·3			148·4	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	147	134	
1963																
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 34
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 2
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136	132	— 5
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·9	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 70
2nd quarter	148	125	125·5	+2·8	107·8	125·0	147·6	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	—109
3rd quarter	155*	113*	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·8	149·3	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	147	132	—127
4th quarter			127·6	+4·5	109·9*	127·0*	150·8	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	148	137	
1964																
June	148	125	126·2	+3·4	107·8	125·2	148·4	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	152	132	..
July	151*	120*	126·2	+4·0	108·1	125·5	149·0	303	— 12	—15	250	— 1	+ 3	138	125	..
August	153*	117*	126·7	+4·7	108·6	125·7	149·3	314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9	153	140	..
September	155*	113*	126·7	+4·4	109·1	126·2	149·7	315	+ 1	+11	239	Nil	— 7	151	131	..
October	157*	119*	126·8	+4·1	110·0	126·3	149·8	332	+ 17	+27	233	— 6	—12	146	133	..
November	162*	127*	127·8	+4·6	110·3*	127·2*	150·7	338	+ 6	+19	230	— 3	—16	152	135	..
December			128·3	+4·8	109·5*	127·5*	151·9	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	146	144	..
1965																
January					109·2*	127·9*		363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Wholesale prices in January

THE monthly article on the wholesale price index numbers for January will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* together with the annual article on average prices of selected commodities. Readers who wish to have individual figures for January should meanwhile ring City 5757, Ext. 7216.

Cinema admissions and takings in December

DURING December, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 5.9 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.00 million. The weekly averages for 1964 were 6.9 million and £1.16 million respectively.

Gold and convertible currency reserves January

THE gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £6 million to stand at £821 million on January 31.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday February 5, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Down Boy	British Lion Films Ltd.	Norcon Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30020	26	February 1
Churchill – A Nation's Homage	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 30084	19	February 1
Valley of the Kings:					
Ep. 1 – Jackals in the Desert	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 30088	16	February 4
Ep. 2 – The Traitors Bait	" "	" "	Br/E 30089	18	February 4
Ep. 3 – Lost in Luxor	" "	" "	Br/E 30090	16	February 4
Ep. 4 – The Land of the Dead	" "	" "	Br/E 30091	17	February 4
Ep. 5 – Lost in a Sandstorm	" "	" "	Br/E 30092	16	February 4
Ep. 6 – Ordeal in the Desert	" "	" "	Br/E 30093	18	February 4
Movietone News 1860A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29902	8	February 5
Movietone News 1861	" "	" "	Br/E 29903	13	February 5
Pathe News 65-10	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29954	11	February 5
Pathe News 65-11	" "	" "	Br/E 29955	7	February 5
		FOREIGN			
All Boys are called Patrick (Tous les Garcons S'Appellent Patrick).	Connoisseur Films Limited	Les Films de la Pleiade, Paris	F 30081	21	February 1
Bear Knuckles	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	F 30082	7	February 1
Little Boy Bad	" "	" "	F 30083	6	February 1
He Rides Tall	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 30085	82	February 2
Therese	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Filmel, Paris	F 30086	107	February 3
Mary Poppins	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 30087	139	February 4
His Prehistoric Past	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Altantic Films A.G., Zurich	F 30094	20	February 5
Tokyo Story	" "	Shochiku Company Ltd., Tokyo	F 30095	135	February 5
The Rounders	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.	F 30096	74	February 5
The Chase	D.U.K. Films Limited	France Cinema Productions, Paris, and Adelphia Cinematografica, Rome.	F 30097	72	February 5

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	8 Jan. 1965
Business names registered (A)	This week
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	11 Dec. 1964
– final (Q)	22 Jan. 1965
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	22 Jan. 1965
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 Jan. 1965
Chemical industries production (6-M)	30 Oct. 1964
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	6 Nov. 1964
New companies registered (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Property companies (A)	6 Nov. 1964
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	1 Jan. 1965
Production, exports and orders (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	29 Jan. 1965
Trends in film-going (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Food consumption levels (A)	2 Oct. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	30 Oct. 1964
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	This week
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Nov. 1964
World trade and production (Q)	4 Dec. 1964
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	13 Nov. 1964
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	This week
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	20 Nov. 1964
Business (M)	This week
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	29 Jan. 1965
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	29 Jan. 1965
N. Ireland index (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	26 June 1964
Transactions (Q)	18 Dec. 1964
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	7 Aug. 1964
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	10 July 1964
Transactions (Q)	27 Nov. 1964
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	5 Feb. 1965
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	1 Jan. 1965
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	22 Jan. 1965
Retail (M)	22 Jan. 1965
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	22 Jan. 1965
Man-made fibres production (M)	5 Feb. 1965
Wholesale houses sales (M)	22 Jan. 1965
Wool and cotton output (M)	22 Jan. 1965
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	29 Jan. 1965
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	15 Jan. 1965

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organization	29 Jan. 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	5 Feb. 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	6 Nov. 1964
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	22 Jan. 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for December and year 1964

Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN DECEMBER the overall import and export unit value index numbers and the terms of trade remained unchanged from the November levels of 107, 107 and 100 respectively (1961=100).

The overall import unit value index fell slightly due to marginal falls in the indices for food, beverages and tobacco, basic materials and fuels. The index for manufactured goods was unchanged.

There were marginal increases in the overall export unit value index and in the index for manufactured goods (reflected as a rise of one point in the latter index). Within the manufactured goods class, rises of over one half per cent were recorded in the indices for machinery and transport equipment and for metals. A small increase in the textiles index is recorded as a rise of one point in the rounded index. These increases were partly offset by a fall of one per cent in the index for other manufactured goods.

At 107 the import unit value index for 1964 was some 3½ per cent higher than in 1963. The food, drink and tobacco index rose by over 3 per cent mainly due to increased prices of imported meat, though the prices of most imported foods were, on average, higher in 1964 than in 1963. The basic materials index rose by over 6 per cent with higher average prices for many imported materials. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals was an important contributory factor in the increase of almost 4½ per cent in the manufactured goods index, though the prices of many other industrial materials and of most finished manufactures were higher in 1964 than in 1963. The fuels index was 2½ per cent lower in 1964 than in 1963.

The overall export unit value index for 1964 increased by 2 per cent compared with the year 1963. In 1964 the total index for manufactured goods was 1½ per cent higher than in 1963, reflecting increases of nearly 5 per cent in the metals index (due very largely to increased prices of manufactures of non-ferrous metals in the later months of the year) and of 4½ per cent in the textiles index. The index for other manufactured goods increased by 1½ per cent, while both the indices for chemicals and machinery and transport equipment recorded increases of about 1 per cent. The non-manufactured goods index was, on average, 4 per cent higher in 1964 than in 1963, due mainly to increased prices for wool products.

The terms of trade in 1964 compared with 1963 fell by one point.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

The volume of imports in 1964 was 12 per cent higher than in 1963 whilst the value was 15 per cent more. The volume of imports rose sharply in the first half of the year, though the rate of increase was not maintained in the second half with the fourth quarter showing a rise of 8 per cent compared with a year earlier. There was a substantial increase of 26 per cent in imports of manufactured goods over the year, with marked growth in the first half of the year and some easing back in the second. The volume of imported fuels increased by 8 per cent over 1963 though, in value terms the increase was only 5 per cent. Imports of basic materials were 7 per cent greater by volume than in 1963 and the volume of food imports 2 per cent greater.

The volume of United Kingdom exports in 1964 was 3 per cent more than in 1963; the increase in value was about 4½ per cent. Most of the growth occurred in the early part of the year, with some easing back in the middle of the year and renewed expansion in the fourth quarter. The weakness in the summer was reflected in

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all the main classes of our commodity exports. The exports of manufactured goods increased in volume by 4 per cent over 1963. Within this group, exports of chemicals were 12 per cent higher than in 1963 and textiles and metals recorded volume increases of 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Exports of machinery and transport equipment were unchanged in volume terms from 1963. The volume of exports of non-manufactures was 5 per cent lower than in 1963.

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*.

United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers (1)

TABLE 1

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports								
								Manufactured Goods (5 to 8)						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0 to 4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (3)	Metals (4)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other	(2) Terms of Trade
Weights	1,000	338	230	110	318	1,000	129	838	89	67	126	442	114	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	106	99
1962 1st quarter	100	101	98	100	99	101	101	102	98	100	102	102	101	102
2nd quarter	100	102	97	99	99	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	100	101
3rd quarter	100	102	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	101	102
4th quarter	100	105	94	98	101	102	99	102	97	100	102	104	102	101
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
4th quarter	105	117	99	96	102	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	105	100
1964 1st quarter	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	105	98
2nd quarter	107	115	103	96	104	106	108	106	101	107	105	107	106	99
3rd quarter	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	107	101
4th quarter	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	107	100
1962 December	100	105	95	99	101	102	99	103	96	100	102	105	104	102
1963 January	101	106	94	98	101	102	100	103	97	100	103	104	103	101
February	102	107	96	98	101	103	100	103	99	102	102	104	105	101
March	102	108	96	98	102	103	101	103	99	102	102	104	104	101
April	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100
1964 January	107	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	105	99
February	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	105	98
March	107	117	102	97	104	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	105	98
April	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	105	99
May	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	106	99
June	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	106	100
July	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	107	101	108	106	108	107	100
August	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	107	101	107	107	107	108	101
September	106	111	102	94	106	107	107	107	101	108	108	108	107	101
October	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	107	100
November	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	107	100
December	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers [1]

TABLE 2

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods [5-8]					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5-8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0-4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (2)	Metals (3)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	139	111	115	110	126	105	103	107	118
Unadjusted													
1962 4th quarter	104	101	101	116	107	105	119	102	110	102	102	99	107
1963 1st quarter	103	99	97	125	106	107	115	106	109	100	98	111	100
2nd quarter	106	102	94	126	112	110	123	109	116	102	101	111	109
3rd quarter	107	101	105	120	110	102	117	101	111	99	94	98	111
4th quarter	113	106	110	117	121	113	127	110	117	105	105	109	118
1964 1st quarter	119	106	107	126	139	113	115	113	125	106	102	115	115
2nd quarter	121	103	109	133	144	114	116	114	127	109	109	113	119
3rd quarter	116	103	105	127	134	101	104	101	123	99	96	95	112
4th quarter	121	107	113	130	137	115	127	112	130	109	107	107	127
1963 December	111	100	117	122	113	115	126	110	117	104	99	111	117
1964 January	131	120	128	134	145	104	111	104	113	100	99	106	99
February	111	100	98	120	129	112	118	112	124	101	99	114	117
March	114	97	95	123	144	123	116	124	138	115	110	125	130
April	125	102	113	140	152	108	109	108	120	105	105	106	111
May	116	101	103	133	135	125	125	126	141	120	116	125	131
June	122	105	113	127	145	109	114	109	120	100	105	107	115
July	117	104	105	120	138	102	90	104	120	97	97	101	112
August	115	98	111	128	132	107	120	106	137	108	109	95	120
September	117	107	100	133	134	94	101	92	113	91	82	88	104
October	127	111	113	134	150	112	125	111	132	108	101	105	130
November	117	108	107	125	131	114	132	111	127	113	109	105	120
December	119	102	117	132	131	118	124	115	132	106	110	110	130
Seasonally adjusted													
1962 4th quarter	*103*	*98*	*100*	*117*	*107*	*102*	*112*	*101*	*109*	*99*	*99*	*100*	*103*
1963 1st quarter	*102*	*96*	*96*	*121*	*104*	*106*	*114*	*105*	*107*	*97*	*98*	*108*	*103*
2nd quarter	*106*	*103*	*94*	*123*	*110*	*107*	*125*	*104*	*113*	*102*	*99*	*103*	*109*
3rd quarter	*109*	*106*	*105*	*117*	*114*	*108*	*122*	*107*	*115*	*103*	*101*	*105*	*113*
4th quarter	*111*	*102*	*109*	*119*	*121*	*110*	*119*	*109*	*117*	*103*	*101*	*110*	*114*
1964 1st quarter	*118*	*104*	*108*	*125*	*137*	*112*	*115*	*111*	*123*	*103*	*102*	*111*	*119*
2nd quarter	*120*	*103*	*109*	*131*	*141*	*110*	*116*	*109*	*123*	*107*	*105*	*105*	*118*
3rd quarter	*120*	*109*	*106*	*126*	*140*	*108*	*110*	*107*	*129*	*104*	*104*	*103*	*114*
4th quarter	*119*	*104*	*111*	*133*	*137*	*112*	*119*	*111*	*130*	*107*	*103*	*108*	*121*
1963 December	*116*	*103*	*119*	*133*	*125*	*115*	*126*	*114*	*118*	*104*	*101*	*117*	*118*
1964 January	*119*	*110*	*112*	*122*	*133*	*104*	*111*	*102*	*112*	*100*	*99*	*101*	*105*
February	*117*	*103*	*108*	*127*	*134*	*116*	*121*	*115*	*127*	*101*	*102*	*117*	*124*
March	*117*	*97*	*104*	*125*	*144*	*117*	*114*	*117*	*129*	*108*	*105*	*116*	*127*
April	*119*	*98*	*111*	*131*	*143*	*106*	*111*	*105*	*119*	*106*	*103*	*100*	*113*
May	*117*	*102*	*105*	*130*	*134*	*116*	*120*	*115*	*128*	*114*	*105*	*112*	*124*
June	*124*	*109*	*112*	*131*	*146*	*108*	*118*	*106*	*120*	*102*	*105*	*102*	*117*
July	*112*	*102*	*99*	*115*	*129*	*102*	*98*	*103*	*121*	*97*	*98*	*100*	*108*
August	*125*	*111*	*112*	*130*	*148*	*114*	*123*	*113*	*143*	*111*	*119*	*104*	*120*
September	*123*	*113*	*106*	*134*	*143*	*107*	*108*	*106*	*124*	*105*	*94*	*105*	*113*
October	*117*	*101*	*107*	*129*	*137*	*108*	*114*	*108*	*130*	*105*	*96*	*104*	*120*
November	*122*	*111*	*113*	*134*	*136*	*111*	*120*	*109*	*128*	*109*	*103*	*106*	*114*
December	*118*	*100*	*112*	*136*	*136*	*118*	*122*	*117*	*131*	*107*	*110*	*114*	*130*

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export List Division *65*. (3) Export List Divisions *67*, *68* and *69*.

OVERSEAS STERLING AREA TRADE SUMMARY

Increased imports by overseas sterling countries in the third quarter of 1964

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS from overseas sterling countries (excluding exports of Middle East oil) was no greater in the third quarter of 1964 than in the second quarter, after allowing for seasonal movements. This suggests some slackening in the rate of growth from the very high rate of over 15 per cent during 1963. Too much importance should not, however, be attached to the change in one quarter, and the increase between the fourth quarter of 1963 and the third quarter of last year amounted to 6½ per cent, or nearly 9 per cent a year. The slowing down in the third quarter of 1964 was evident in each of the main markets, the United Kingdom, other sterling countries in aggregate and the non-sterling area.

Imports into overseas sterling countries, after very little growth during the first half of 1964, increased rapidly in the third quarter, allowing for seasonal factors. The main increase, absolutely and relatively, was in imports from non-sterling countries which had shown least growth during the previous six months. The increases during 1964 (from the fourth quarter of 1963) were 5½ per cent in imports from the United Kingdom and 11 per cent in imports from other sterling countries and from non-sterling countries.

Exports from overseas sterling countries

The value of exports from the overseas sterling countries in the third quarter of 1964 was in aggregate 7 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1963. Exports to the European Economic Community increased by 16 per cent compared with the previous year; there was virtually no change in the value of exports to North America or to other non-sterling countries in total. There was a decrease of £5 million (19 per cent) in exports to China and an increase of £4 million (8 per cent) to the USSR and Eastern Europe; exports to continental EFTA countries were £5 million (17 per cent) more.

The increase of 4 per cent compared with a year earlier in exports in aggregate to all non-sterling markets was less than the increase in intra sterling area trade. Exports from overseas sterling countries to the United Kingdom were 10 per cent more in value than a year earlier and to other overseas sterling countries 13 per cent more.

There were growing signs of weakening in exports of a number of main commodities by the third quarter of last year. Compared with the third quarter of 1963, exports of many commodities were lower in value and continued strong increase was confined to beverages, meat, the non-ferrous metals other than tin, and cotton piece goods. Exports of tea were more both in value (11 per cent) and in quantity in the third quarter of 1964 than a year earlier, but the value of exports in the first three quarters of 1964 was less than in the corresponding periods of 1963 or 1962. Coffee exports, almost double in value in the third quarter of last year than a year earlier, benefited from increases in unit value and in quantity; the 16 per cent increase in the value of cocoa exports was also due both to quantity and price. The increases in value of exports of meat, cotton piece goods and copper (about 15 per cent in each case) were due partly to increased unit value and partly to increased quantity; the 20 per cent rise in the value of lead exports accompanied a fall in unit price. The four commodities wool, wheat, sugar and rubber contribute over 20 per cent of overseas sterling countries exports. By the third quarter of 1964 substantial decreases in both the quantity and value of exports was recorded for each; in aggregate the value of exports of these four commodities was £35 million (13 per cent) less in the third quarter of last year than a year earlier. There was a similar proportionate fall in the value of exports of rice, vegetable oils, oilseeds and nuts, but exports of fruit showed a small increase.

Exports from individual overseas sterling countries

Of the main overseas sterling countries the majority increased the value of their exports in the third quarter of 1964 compared with the same period of the previous year. The commodity developments are reflected however in the varied experience of the individual countries. The fall in the value of exports of wool, wheat, rubber and tin is reflected in the lower value of exports, compared with a year earlier, recorded by Australia, South Africa and Singapore and the very small increases by New Zealand and Malaya.

The largest proportionate increase was in exports from Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi, but part of this was due to a change in the method of recording trade. Exports from Nigeria were over 20 per cent more and Ceylon, with an increase of 20 per cent (£7 million) in the value of her exports over the previous third quarter recorded higher exports of food items and crude materials. Exports by Pakistan were 15 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1963, with generally increased trade with Asian countries. The value of Jamaican exports was also 15 per cent above a year earlier, and Hong Kong with increased exports of clothing to West Germany, United States and to the United Kingdom recorded an increase of 14 per cent.

Imports into overseas sterling countries

In the third quarter of 1964 the overseas sterling area recorded increases compared with a year earlier in the value of imports from each of the areas distinguished. Of the absolute increase of some £200 million (13 per cent), two-thirds was attributable to imports from non-sterling countries. Imports from USSR and Eastern Europe and from China, though small, increased by over 30 per cent. Imports from member countries of the EEC and North America both showed an increase of 18 per cent over a year earlier, and imports from Japan were up by 20 per cent. Overseas sterling countries' imports from each other rose by 17 per cent and imports from the United Kingdom exceeded the third quarter of 1963 value by 7 per cent.

Imports into individual overseas sterling countries

With the exception of Singapore, the Mediterranean Territories, Ghana, and New Zealand, all the major overseas sterling countries increased the value of their imports compared with the third quarter of 1963 to varying degrees. Imports into Ceylon were nearly double the value of the previous year's third quarter. This increase in Ceylon's imports and together with the one-third

(*Continued on next page*)

Table A – Overseas Sterling countries' trade by direction

(PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 3rd QUARTER 1963 and 3rd QUARTER 1964)

	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				All Countries
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	EEC	Other Countries	Total	
Exports	+10	+13	—	+16	—	+ 4	+ 7
Imports	+ 7	+17	+17	+18	+11	+15	+13

Table B – Exports of some major commodities from the Overseas Sterling Area

	Unit of quantity	Exports in the third quarter of 1964			
		Quantity		Value	
		Unit	% change on a year earlier	£ million	% change on a year earlier
Raw wool	lb. million	365·7	—11	84·0	— 8
Raw cotton	lb. million	179·2	—24	16·4	—25
Raw jute	tons '000	136·4	—	10·2	+ 2
Wheat	tons '000	1,085·6	—32	24·2	—25
Raw sugar	tons '000	1,339·0	—11	57·0	—17
Lead	tons '000	156·2	+25	9·7	+20
Tin	tons '000	19·6	—24	19·7	—15
Copper	tons '000	189·8	+ 4	42·5	+13
Raw cocoa	tons '000	133·7	+11	25·7	+16
Raw coffee	lb. million	179·8	+41	22·5	+87
Tea	lb. million	300·6	+ 8	59·9	+11
Natural rubber	tons '000	338·7	— 9	60·5	—11
Cotton piece-goods	yds. million	279·9	+ 8	19·5	+16
Jute goods	tons '000	353·4	+15	39·0	+ 7
Meat and meat preparations	cwts. million	6·0	+10	68·3	+15

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LEEDS	Yeadon Airport	'GATEJOHN'
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increase in South African imports and over a fifth increase in Australian imports accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in imports into all overseas sterling countries. High rates of increase over the 1963 comparative quarter were shown by several other countries, notably Nigeria, up by one-third and Pakistan, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago up by one-quarter.

Imports from industrial countries

There was an increase of 14 per cent in imports by overseas sterling area countries from industrial countries in the third quarter of 1964 when compared with the previous year, little different from the percentage increase recorded in total imports from all sources. As in the first two quarters of the year imports from each of the main supplying areas showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1963. Imports from Japan have been increasing at a growing rate – compared with a year earlier – from 12 per cent in the year 1963 to 20 per cent in the third quarter of last year. The rate of growth of imports from West Germany has also accelerated, from 4 per cent in the year 1963 to 21 per cent in the third quarter of last year. The 17 per cent increase compared with a year earlier in imports from North America was much the same as in the first half of 1964 and slightly faster than in 1963. Imports from the United Kingdom at £393 million, were 7 per cent above the previous third quarter; in the first half of 1964 and in 1963 the increase on a year earlier was 5 per cent.

Australia's imports from industrial countries increased by 25 per cent between the third quarters of 1963 and 1964. The largest proportionate increase was in imports from Japan, 55 per cent. Over two-fifths of the absolute increase was supplied by North America, an increase of £18 million (32 per cent) and there was an increase of over 25 per cent in imports from the European Economic Community. Imports into Australia from the United Kingdom increased by £7 million, 10 per cent. Imports into India from industrial countries were only marginally higher than the value recorded for the third quarter of 1963, although imports from the EEC countries (including Germany) showed an increase of 20 per cent, there was a slight fall of imports from North America and Japan; imports from the United Kingdom fell by 11 per cent. Pakistan's imports from the industrial countries rose by £16 million (24 per cent) the main contributor being North America with an increase of £9 million. Increases in imports from other industrial suppliers into Pakistan, ranged between 8 per cent from the United Kingdom and 59 per cent from Japan. Imports into the Irish Republic from industrial countries were 15 per cent more than a year earlier. The largest absolute increase (£5 million) came from the United

(*Continued on page* 328)

Table C – Overseas Sterling countries' imports from industrial countries (i)

3rd QUARTER 1964 COMPARED WITH 3rd QUARTER 1963

Imports from / Imports into		United Kingdom	Germany	EEC including Germany	North America	Japan	Total Industrial Countries	Total Imports
Australia:								
(a) 3rd quarter 1963	£m.	65	14	26	57	15	173	228
(b) 3rd quarter 1964	£m.	71	16	33	76	23	216	277
(c) Percentage change		+10	+21	+27	+32	+55	+25	+22
India:								
(a)	£m.	33	16	25	71	11	146	209
(b)	£m.	29	19	30	70	11	147	211
(c)	%	—11	+22	+21	—1	—1	+1	+1
Irish Republic:								
(a)	£m.	37	5	10	5	1	58	70
(b)	£m.	41	6	12	6	1	67	81
(c)	%	+12	+18	+23	+23	+34	+15	+16
New Zealand:								
(a)	£m.	34	3	6	12	5	60	92
(b)	£m.	32	3	6	14	5	60	92
(c)	%	—6	—10	—2	+17	+5	—	—
Pakistan:								
(a)	£m.	11	8	13	36	4	67	77
(b)	£m.	12	12	16	46	7	83	96
(c)	%	+8	+48	+23	+25	+59	+24	+24
Overseas Sterling Area:								
(a)	£m.	367	95	205	285	110	1,024	1,515
(b)	£m.	393	115	243	334	132	1,168	1,714
(c)	%	+7	+21	+18	+17	+20	+14	+13

(i) Includes United Kingdom, Continental OECD, United States, Canada and Japan

Trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

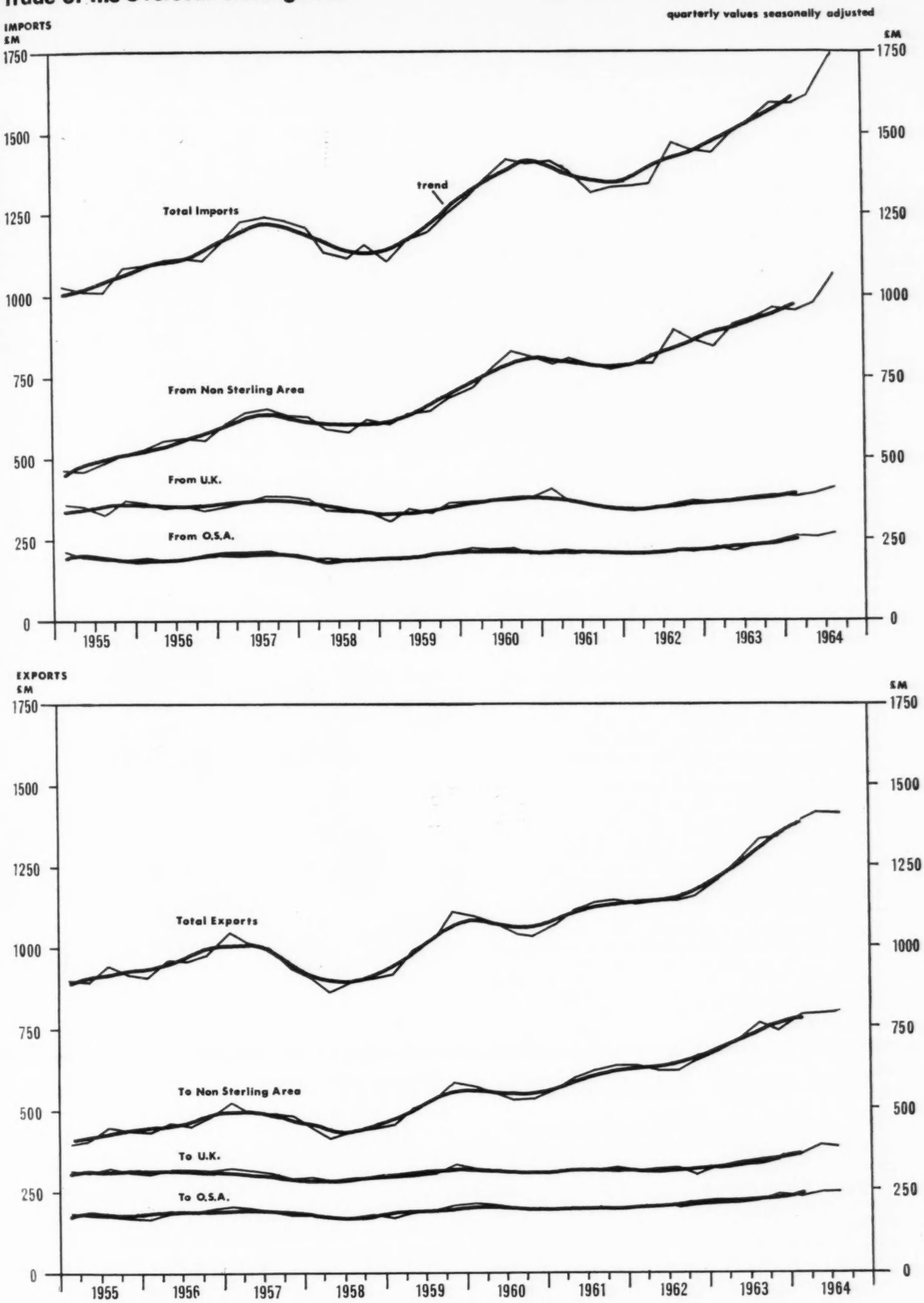

Table 1—Direction of trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Total Sterling Area	North America	EEC	EFTA excluding United Kingdom (c)	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	WORLD
IMPORTS									
1959	336	199	535	174	160	37	272	643	1,178
1960	370	220	590	232	191	45	317	785	1,375
1961	366	213	578	226	189	46	318	779	1,358
1962	353	214	567	254	187	46	344	831	1,398
1963	370	231	601	290	201	50	369	911	1,513
1962 4th quarter	374	219	593	266	195	49	362	871	1,464
1963 1st quarter	368	214	581	240	193	46	360	839	1,421
2nd quarter	376	225	601	302	200	51	369	922	1,523
3rd quarter	368	233	600	284	205	50	375	915	1,515
4th quarter	385	250	636	339	204	56	375	974	1,609
1964 1st quarter	387	240	627	317	212	54	382	966	1,592
2nd quarter	397	260	658	330	219	57	384	990	1,647
3rd quarter	393	272	665	334	243	58	414	1,056	1,714
EXPORTS (*a*) (*b*)									
1959	307	188	495	138	155	17	208	518	1,013
1960	314	203	517	135	161	21	229	547	1,064
1961	315	196	511	156	165	21	257	599	1,109
1962	310	199	509	176	175	21	259	630	1,139
1963	336	217	554	191	205	24	305	726	1,280
1962 4th quarter	308	199	508	186	186	21	258	651	1,159
1963 1st quarter	314	202	515	173	192	24	292	681	1,196
2nd quarter	340	208	548	205	205	25	304	739	1,286
3rd quarter	333	225	558	210	194	24	315	743	1,301
4th quarter	359	235	594	178	230	25	308	741	1,335
1964 1st quarter	367	228	595	189	249	27	331	796	1,391
2nd quarter	387	241	628	207	255	27	335	824	1,452
3rd quarter	365	254	619	209	225	28	310	772	1,391

(*a*) Exports include re-exports. (*b*) Exports of Middle East oil are excluded throughout the tables. (*c*) Not including Finland.

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A GREATER choice for overseas visitors of imaginative well produced souvenirs in keeping with Britain's cultural heritage and current achievements in modern design is one of the aims of a competition which is being arranged this year by the Council of Industrial Design and the British Travel Association. Certificates will be awarded to all souvenirs submitted which reach a sufficiently high standard of design, the number being governed by the quality of the submissions. The closing date for the competition is October 30, 1965.

The chosen souvenirs will be exhibited in The Design Centres in London and Glasgow and will be featured throughout the world in BTA and CoID publicity. In addition, shops in Britain will be encouraged to arrange special displays of the souvenirs and it is expected that there will also be considerable interest from hoteliers and travel firms. The award-winning souvenirs will form the basis of a special category of the CoID's Design Index, a photographic and sample record of some 10,000 well-designed British consumer goods.

The judges will look for the sound use of appropriate materials, for care in such details as lettering, and for a fresh and lively approach to the problem of providing souvenirs which visitors to Britain will want to display in their homes both to remind them of their holiday and as items of first class design.

Although good souvenirs already in production will be welcomed by the judges, it is hoped that many specially commissioned items will also be submitted. Details of the assistance which the CoID can give to manufacturers who are looking for suitably qualified designers to work on new souvenirs are included in a brochure which, together with entry forms, is available from Mr. J. S. Cousins, Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

The British Information stand at the Hamburg Boat Show (*see last week's* Board of Trade Journal, *page* 273).

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Table 2—Trade of the Commonwealth and Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963				1964			
					4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
IMPORTS (*a*):													
United Kingdom (*b*)	1,135	1,099	1,123	1,205	1,137	1,144	1,193	1,202	1,282	1,381	1,393	1,337	1,402
Overseas Sterling Area	1,375	1,358	1,398	1,513	1,464	1,421	1,523	1,515	1,609	1,592	1,647	1,714	
Australia	211	187	202	220	210	208	222	228	223	236	260	277	288
Ceylon	37	32	31	28	29	23	28	28	34	30	37	54	
Kenya, Tanzania (*j*), Uganda	35	35	35	38	38	37	39	38	36	36	38	39	
Ghana	32	35	30	33	33	32	30	33	35	32	23	31	
Hong Kong	92	93	104	116	108	107	116	114	126	127	138	130	139
India	205	202	212	211	214	206	207	209	221	222	204	211	191 (*k*)
Irish Republic	57	65	68	77	74	69	80	70	87	88	91	81	
Jamaica	19	19	20	20	22	19	18	20	22	25	25	24 (*d*)	
Malaya	38	39	44	44	46	43	47	44	44	45	47	47	46 (*k*)
Mediterranean Territories (*c*)	19	20	21	23	24	21	22	23	25	22	20	20	
New Zealand	70	81	68	82	72	72	77	92	86	83	82	92	90 (*k*)
Nigeria	54	56	51	52	59	48	48	51	61	60	57	68	71 (*k*)
Pakistan	58	57	66	79	65	64	81	77	95	81	79	96	100
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, Malawi	(*i*) 39	39	36	34	34	32	34	35	33	15 / 25 / 3	20 / 29 / 4	21 / 29 / 4	23 (*k*) / 27 (*k*) / 4 (*k*)
Singapore	94	94	96	103	98	102	107	108	94	80	82	73	76 (*k*)
South Africa (*e*) (*f*)	139	126	128	152	132	150	157	153	163	178	184	200	204
Trinidad and Tobago	26	30	32	34	35	32	36	29	37	34	40	36	
Other	149	148	154	169	170	155	171	164	186	170	188	181	
STERLING AREA	2,510	2,456	2,521	2,718	2,600	2,565	2,716	2,717	2,891	2,973	3,040	3,051	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (*g*)	2,258	2,216	2,267	2,424	2,326	2,285	2,411	2,431	2,569	2,644	2,690	2,700	
CANADA	503	508	521	543	518	468	562	546	595	548	678	649 (*d*)	
COMMONWEALTH	2,761	2,724	2,788	2,967	2,844	2,753	2,973	2,978	3,163	3,192	3,367	3,349	
EXPORTS (*a*):													
United Kingdom (*b*)	924	960	987	1,058	1,019	1,038	1,071	1,009	1,116	1,119	1,130	1,011	1,147
Overseas Sterling Area	1,064	1,109	1,139	1,280	1,159	1,196	1,286	1,301	1,335	1,391	1,452	1,391	
Australia	176	208	210	247	220	220	227	252	289	281	282	245	276
Ceylon	33	32	33	32	33	32	33	34	30	31	36	41	
Kenya, Tanzania (j), Uganda	36	34	35	43	37	42	39	45	45	52	44	49	
Ghana	26	26	26	24	17	23	30	26	19	35	30	23	
Hong Kong	62	61	69	78	74	73	75	80	83	85	89	90	97
India	119	124	126	144	138	141	133	143	160	145	153	157	
Irish Republic	38	45	44	49	47	43	48	53	52	56	53	57	
Jamaica	14	15	16	18	14	15	22	17	18	18	25	20 (*d*)	
Malaya	60	55	55	57	51	57	57	61	51	53	54	62	65 (*k*)
Mediterranean Territories (*c*)	6	6	7	7	5	7	9	6	6	7	10	6	
New Zealand	76	71	72	82	67	84	102	68	72	113	116	71	87
Nigeria	42	43	42	47	37	45	51	44	49	54	55	54	52 (*k*)
Pakistan	35	36	35	37	42	39	36	34	40	35	27 (*d*)	40	47
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, Malawi	(*i*) 51	52	52	56	48	43	59	64	57	43 / 22 / 3	42 / 36 / 3	40 / 43 / 4	46 (*k*) / 40 (*k*) / 3 (*k*)
Singapore	73	66	67	67	68	71	70	77	51	47	49	50	53 (*k*)
South Africa (*e*)	96	107	107	113	106	106	119	111	118	119	129	107	122
Trinidad and Tobago	23	27	28	31	28	30	36	29	29	35	35	35	
Other	98	101	116	147	126	125	142	156	165	157	183	197	
STERLING AREA	1,988	2,069	2,126	2,338	2,178	2,234	2,357	2,310	2,451	2,510	2,582	2,402	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH	1,826	1,887	1,930	2,108	1,977	2,026	2,122	2,078	2,207	2,249	2,303	2,130	
CANADA	495	519	529	578	572	492	572	591	656	590	711	740	709 (*k*)
COMMONWEALTH (*g*)	2,321	2,407	2,459	2,686	2,549	2,518	2,694	2,669	2,864	2,839	3,014	2,869	

(*a*) For valuation see statistical notes. (*b*) Values for 1961 and 1962 include revised estimated average values for parcel post. The 1960 figures have been recalculated on the new basis. (*c*) Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. (*d*) Includes some estimation. (*e*) Includes South West Africa and also the Southern African territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see also footnote (*g*)). (*f*) Excludes military stores from 3rd quarter 1963. (*g*) Excludes South and South West Africa; also excludes the Southern African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) whose total trade in 1962 was of the order of £12 million. (*i*) From January 1, 1964, figures of all trade are recorded separately for Zambia, Southern Rhodesia and Malawi, including trade between the countries. (*j*) Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar. (*k*) October-November at quarterly rate.

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during January in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Licensed Dealers

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Rathbone Bros & Co.
John Roland Leigh
Bertram Lyle Rathbone
Sebastian David Rathbone
Castle Chambers,
Castle Street,
Liverpool 2.

Insert:

Yamaichi Securities Company Ltd.,
2/3 Philpot Lane,
London, E.C.3.

Exempted Dealers

Change of Address:

Toronto-Dominion Bank,

Delete:

Insert:

Change of Name:
Delete:

Insert:

Change of Name:
Delete:

Insert:

Delete:

3 King William Street,
London, E.C.4.
62, Cornhill,
London, E.C.3.

Japhet (S. Japhet & Co. Ltd.),
30 St. Swithin's Lane,
London, E.C.4.
Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.,
30 St. Swithin's Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Outwich Nominees Ltd.,
8 Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.2.
Bishopscourt Ltd.,
8 Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.2.
Knowles & Foster,
Foster House,
41, St. Mary Axe,
London, E.C.3.

Table 3 – Principal exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	Raw wool	Raw cotton (*a*)	Raw jute	Wheat	Raw sugar (*b*)	Lead (*c*)	Tin	Copper	Raw cocoa	Raw coffee	Tea	Natural rubber (*d*)
1959	106·8	12·9	13·3	10·0	22·9	7·0	9·8	33·5	28·4	10·8	45·9	89·3
1960	108·3	14·4	15·2	13·3	23·8	6·4	16·3	37·8	26·9	10·7	46·1	92·3
1961	112·9	14·3	16·8	27·7	26·5	5·7	18·5	35·3	27·0	10·2	47·1	72·7
1962	112·5	12·6	14·6	22·0	29·4	6·8	18·9	34·2	26·9	11·5	48·1	70·2
1963 (*e*)	128·6	18·5	14·2	29·2	45·1	7·0	21·3	37·1	27·0	13·7	49·3	66·5
1963 1st quarter	129·1	16·8	18·6	27·2	25·0	5·6	20·4	34·5	31·2	14·8	48·2	75·3
2nd quarter	130·7	21·3	10·7	30·3	39·1	7·2	22·0	35·9	32·6	14·7	35·2	69·0
3rd quarter	91·5	21·7	9·9	32·3	68·5	8·1	23·3	37·6	22·1	12·0	54·1	68·2
4th quarter (*e*)	163·2	14·3	17·6	27·1	47·8	7·1	19·4	40·6	22·0	13·3	60·0	53·3
1964 1st quarter (*e*)	173·7	11·5	16·0	44·8	35·5	8·2	22·1	49·2	41·9	23·7	39·3	54·7
2nd quarter (*e*)	157·2	16·6	13·7	40·9	47·0	8·5	19·5	42·8	35·6	18·5	37·3	50·4
3rd quarter (*e*)	84·0	16·4	10·2	24·2	57·0	9·7	19·7	42·5	25·7	22·5	59·9	60·5

	Cotton piece-goods	Jute goods	Meat and meat prepara-tions (*f*)	Dairy products (*g*)	Hides and skins (*h*)	Timber	Iron ore	Fruit	Tobacco and manu-factures	Rice	Vegetable oils	Oilseeds and nuts
1959	15·5	24·8	46·6	32·3	22·5	12·2	6·4	24·0	11·6	15·9	14·0	25·3
1960	17·5	29·5	43·9	27·8	21·6	15·3	8·4	25·5	12·9	15·7	12·6	23·9
1961	16·8	32·7	46·1	27·4	21·2	15·0	9·2	25·8	14·2	16·7	12·4	24·6
1962	15·1	33·9	50·7	27·6	21·5	15·9	12·4	28·4	15·6	18·8	11·7	22·7
1963	17·0	35·6	55·5	30·8	23·7	18·2	13·4	29·0	18·1	18·2	13·5	25·4
1963 1st quarter	17·1	34·3	54·4	33·1	22·1	15·6	11·9	23·1	7·3	18·6	12·3	23·7
2nd quarter	16·1	36·6	55·5	25·1	24·6	17·7	14·9	41·7	25·1	27·5	14·3	23·6
3rd quarter	16·8	36·6	59·2	25·7	23·4	20·5	15·2	29·3	28·1	17·0	14·8	28·1
4th quarter (*e*)	17·9	34·9	52·7	39·3	24·9	19·2	11·8	21·7	11·9	9·8	12·5	26·2
1964 1st quarter (*e*)	17·8	33·3	56·8	38·2	26·3	18·3	11·2	27·5	6·6	18·2	15·8	24·7
2nd quarter (*e*)	19·8	39·4	66·6	26·9	26·4	18·4	14·8	47·6	24·0	25·3	13·8	21·0
3rd quarter (*e*)	19·6	39·0	68·3	27·2	23·6	18·0	14·4	29·9	27·1	14·2	13·9	25·3

(*a*) Including linters. (*b*) Excluding Sugar Preference Certificates. (*c*) Including values of other metals found with lead in complex concentrates. See Statistical Notes. (*d*) Excludes gutta-percha and jelutong. Total exports of rubber from Overseas Sterling Area includes re-exports from Malaya which are not separately available. Malayan imports of rubber (mainly from Indonesia) were valued at £12·4 million (quarterly average) in 1963. (*e*) Partly estimated. (*f*) Exports of meat from South Africa are excluded. (*g*) Milk, cream, butter, cheese and eggs. (*h*) Including hides and skins exported from India in the rough tanned condition. Excluding fur skins.

Kingdom, an increase of 12 per cent. Imports from other industrial suppliers showed higher proportionate increases. New Zealand's imports from all sources and from industrial countries were the same in value in the third quarter of 1964 as a year earlier. Imports from the United Kingdom and EEC countries as a group were lower (6 per cent and 2 per cent respectively); imports from Japan were 5 per cent more and from North America 17 per cent more.

Statistical notes: Definitions of the statistics in the tables were given in 'Statistical notes' contained in the Overseas Sterling Area Trade Summary published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 22, 1964 (page 1114).

Table 4 – Overseas Sterling Area trade

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED VALUES) £ million

Period	Exports to: United Kingdom	Exports to: Overseas Sterling Area	Exports to: Non-Sterling Area	Exports to: World	Imports from: United Kingdom	Imports from: Overseas Sterling Area	Imports from: Non-Sterling Area	Imports from: World
1961								
1st quarter	313	198	561	1,072	402	214	796	1,412
2nd quarter	314	197	597	1,109	368	215	804	1,387
3rd quarter	314	197	623	1,134	354	211	759	1,324
4th quarter	320	195	628	1,143	344	213	770	1,327
1962								
1st quarter	307	196	628	1,131	334	212	790	1,336
2nd quarter	316	199	620	1,135	344	214	787	1,345
3rd quarter	319	199	620	1,138	363	217	890	1,470
4th quarter	300	200	656	1,155	371	213	863	1,448
1963								
1st quarter	317	206	683	1,205	365	228	841	1,434
2nd quarter	335	211	713	1,258	372	218	908	1,498
3rd quarter	345	217	766	1,328	377	233	936	1,546
4th quarter	348	236	749	1,333	383	245	966	1,593
1964								
1st quarter	366	229	790	1,386	379	253	955	1,587
2nd quarter	381	244	795	1,419	393	252	975	1,620
3rd quarter	379	244	796	1,418	403	272	1,074	1,749

Checking the bore of a taper roller bearing at the Sundon, Bedfordshire, works of Skefko Ball Bearing Company. This type of bearing, which is widely used by the motor industry, will also be made in Scotland when an £850,000 extension to the firm's works at Irvine, Ayrshire, is completed later this year.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

New business names registered in 1964

DURING the year ended December 31, 1964, there were 45,045 new registrations under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 (as amended by the Companies Act, 1947) and 12,059 names were removed from the Registers. The total remaining on the Registers at December 31, 1964, was 943,892.

Registration of Business Names

The following table gives the number of Business Names, and of Statements of Changes in Particulars, registered, and of Business Names removed from the Register, under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 (as amended), to December 31, 1964, and the number of Business Names remaining on the Registers.

Year	New registrations			Removals			Cumulative totals on registers			Changes in particulars		
	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland
1917-1936 .	471,788	435,512	36,276	100,037	94,580	5,457	371,751	340,932	30,819	121,432	112,648	8,784
1937-1956 .	467,754	441,329	26,425	121,845	114,955	6,890	717,660	667,306	50,354	120,765	109,259	11,506
1957 . .	30,478	29,303	1,175	7,849	7,572	277	740,289	689,037	51,252	6,202	5,769	433
1958 . .	34,801	33,447	1,354	9,174	8,822	352	765,916	713,662	52,254	6,560	6,034	526
1959 . .	38,157	36,692	1,465	9,935	9,502	433	794,138	740,852	53,286	6,597	6,047	550
1960 . .	39,653	38,243	1,410	10,447	10,056	391	823,344	769,039	54,305	6,879	6,268	611
1961 . .	39,007	37,682	1,325	11,026	10,660	366	851,325	796,061	55,264	7,445	6,877	568
1962 . .	39,449	37,985	1,464	10,637	10,269	368	880,137	823,777	56,360	7,858	7,291	567
1963 . .	42,187	40,799	1,388	11,418	11,070	348	910,906	853,506	57,400	7,966	7,417	549
1964 . .	45,045	43,547	1,498	12,059	11,777	282	943,892	885,276	58,616	8,533	8,009	524

Limited Partnerships

The following table gives the number of limited partnerships registered under the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907, to December 31, 1964, and the amount of subscribed capital.

Year	Total		England and Wales		Scotland	
	Number	Subscribed Capital	Number	Subscribed Capital	Number	Subscribed Capital
1908-1939 . . .	1,464	£3,524,336	1,395	£3,292,876	69	£231,460
1940-1949 . . .	160	£435,678	152	£433,811	8	£1,867
1950-1959 . . .	158	£225,126	154	£224,671	4	£455
1960.	13	£6,480	13	£6,480	—	—
1961.	19	£19,325	19	£19,325	—	—
1962.	14	£16,032	13	£15,532	1	£500
1963.	10	£3,057	9	£3,007	1	£50
1964.	11	£3,098	10	£3,088	1	£10

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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HMSO

Retail sales in December

ALTHOUGH the seasonally adjusted index of the value of retail sales fell back a point in December from the level reached in October and November the monthly series is, as past experience shows, somewhat irregular and this fall may not therefore be significant of any change in the upward direction of the underlying trend. That this trend has been sharply upwards is seen from the run of seasonally adjusted indices for the quarters of 1964. After small increases in the first half of the year there was a rise of two points in the third quarter followed by a further rise of three points in the fourth quarter. To some extent these rises in the value of retail sales were absorbed by price increases and there were smaller increases in the volume of sales as shown by the quarterly seasonally adjusted index numbers.

For the year 1964 as a whole retail sales increased, compared with 1963, by 5 per cent in value and by 2 per cent in volume. Nearly all the increase in value terms in the case of food shops was absorbed by price increases (sales rose 5 per cent by value and 1 per cent by volume) but for non-food shops there was an increase in real terms of 4 per cent.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of clothing and footwear shops rose in December after falling in November; it was considerably higher in the fourth quarter of 1964 than in the earlier quarters of the year. After falling in the second and third quarters to a level slightly below that of the two earlier quarters there was a considerable recovery in the fourth quarter.

As compared with December 1963 and before seasonal adjustment sales in December 1964 were not particularly buoyant. Sales by footwear shops showed a small decrease (their figures have tended to be somewhat erratic during last year) sales by men's wear shops showed little change and women's wear shops showed only a small increase. To some extent this apparent dullness of December 1964 sales as compared with those of December 1963 is due to the fact that sales in December 1963 were particularly high due, it was thought, to Christmas shopping that year starting late. Prices of clothing and footwear continued to be about 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

Good December sales by durable goods shops confirmed the upward trend in their trade which has been quite marked in the latter months of 1964. After a sharp rise in the summer of 1963 sales, on a seasonally adjusted basis, slowly crept up quarter by quarter (about one point a quarter in the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales) but the rise between the third and fourth quarters of 1964 was three points.

Again the comparison between trade in December 1964 and December 1963 is influenced by the fact that December 1963 was a month of particularly high sales. Taking the fourth quarter as a whole – to help to even out the month to month variations – gives an increase of 5 per cent on a year earlier as compared with 4 per cent for the third quarter and higher increases in the first half of the year (due, in part, to the depressed level of sales caused by the bad weather in the early months of 1963). In the fourth quarter furniture shops showed an increase of 7 per cent on a year earlier but other durable goods shops showed a smaller increase. In this latter category multiple radio and electrical goods shops, a kind of business which now includes the experience of direct sellers, has been showing decreases on a year earlier since the middle of 1964. Figures, now given separately for the first time, of rental specialists show continued buoyancy throughout the year. Prices of durable goods were about $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Other non-food shops

On a seasonally adjusted basis this group as shown by the figures for December and the fourth quarter of 1964, ended the year with their sales considerably above earlier levels. Among the kinds of business which, in particular, contributed heavily to the rise in sales in 1964 compared with 1963 were independent booksellers and stationers, jewellers, and the leather goods, sports goods, etc. kind of business. Also included in this group, but now shown separately for the first time, is the trade of mail order businesses. Sales by these businesses in 1964 showed an increase of 17 per cent on 1963, a rise considerably above that shown by all other kinds of business for which separate figures are published in these tables except for gas showrooms (which recorded a rise of 21 per cent between 1963 and 1964). Department stores showed a modest rise of 5 per cent between the two years, their experience reflecting, as seems to be usual, the rise in the general level of retail activity.

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales in December at 114 was about the level which has obtained since August. Sales in the fourth quarter, both in value and volume terms, were somewhat higher than earlier in the year but the rise, in real terms, between 1963 and 1964 was about 1 per cent, more or less the same rate as has been shown each year since 1961.

The revised series

The index numbers of retail trade have now been fully rebased on the results of the 1961 Census of Distribution and the new figures back to the beginning of the base year (1961) are given in this article. A description of the rebasing process, and of other changes that have been made, appears at the end of this article.

The effects of the changes on the series for all retailers – both in value and volume terms – particularly on the monthly, quarterly and annual percentage changes on a year earlier, have not been very large. Within the total, however, changes in the kind of business and form of organization structure of the calculations, have had some effects on the figures for the components. Estimates for mail order business, whose trading has been buoyant throughout the period, are now shown separately; their exclusion from the estimates for the variety and other general goods kind of business, where they were previously included, has had the effect of depressing slightly the estimates for the broad group 'Miscellaneous non-food shops' and also the estimates for all independent and all multiple traders. The inclusion (in the estimates for multiple radio and electrical goods shops) of the experience of firms selling household electrical appliances direct to the public has been to affect these estimates and those for durable goods shops in total. Direct selling was increasing rapidly during most of the period covered by the figures but turnover dropped sharply during 1964, and the effect of this pattern of trading is reflected in the figures for durable goods shops. The better representation of multiples specializing in the rental of radio and TV sets, whose turnover was buoyant throughout the period, is also reflected in the figures for durable goods shops.

Superimposed on the effects resulting from the specific changes outlined above are the changes resulting from the rebasing process itself, particularly the reclassification of contributors between kinds of business, the reweighting of separate size group estimates within each kind of business, and the establishment of a new monthly pattern of sales in the base year. The effects of these changes are difficult to distinguish and assess.

The revised seasonally adjusted estimates reflect the changes made in the basic series. A result of the computer processing of the revised data has been to adopt in many cases moving seasonal adjustment factors in place of fixed factors used in the old series and the effect of this has been to make the revised seasonally adjusted series generally rather smoother than the series which they have replaced.

Notes:

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies, department stores and mail order businesses.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g., the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

MONTHLY RETAIL SALES INDEX

Numbers rebased on results of 1961 census of distribution

THE PURPOSE of the monthly index numbers of retail sales is to provide from a relatively small selection of retailers a measure of the short period changes in retail turnover and to keep up to date the estimates of retail turnover obtained from the censuses of distribution that are taken from time to time. The results of the censuses provide an analysis of the structure of retailing which serves as a base and a framework for the monthly estimates.

The taking of a full census of distribution in respect of the year 1961 provided the opportunity to put the monthly figures on a more up-to-date basis and to make a more thorough-going revision of the calculations than had been possible from the previous census, which was a sample one, taken in respect of 1957. The purpose of this note is to describe these changes and at the same time to set out fairly fully the way in which the index numbers are constructed. The index numbers of retail trade from January 1961 which appear in this article, and of which this note is a description, replace the index numbers that had been published up till now. Although these also related to average sales in 1961 as 100, they took account only of the broad (and provisional) results of the 1961 census that were available when they were first published early in 1963.

Structure of monthly index numbers

The monthly index numbers of retail sales are obtained by projecting estimates of average monthly retail turnover in the base period – 1961 – by changes in turnover from one period to another obtained by aggregating monthly figures of total turnover provided to the Board of Trade by a selection of retailers and comparing them with the aggregate of the turnover of the same selection of retailers in an earlier period. These estimates are made separately for a number of different kinds of retail business – e.g. grocers, footwear shops, chemists, some 20 in all – and, within most kinds of business, separately for three different forms of retail organization – independent retailers (those with fewer than 10 shops), multiple retailers (those with 10 or more shops), and retail co-operative societies. For independent retailers and multiple retailers, within each kind of business the calculations are also made separately (although they are not, for the most part, published) for different sizes of shops as measured by their total turnover in the base period. Thus, for example, the estimates for independent men's wear shops are the aggregation of separate estimates for four different turnover size groups.

There are some exceptions to this general framework of the calculations. First, the monthly figures of retail co-operative societies are reported not on an establishment basis but on a departmental basis, and the departmental figures are allocated to the most closely corresponding kind of retail business. This means, for example, that in respect of the turnover of department stores operated by co-operative societies separate figures are reported for men's wear departments, women's wear departments, chemists' departments, and so on. and are used to calculate estimates of co-operative trading in these kinds of business. As a consequence of this, estimates for co-operative department stores as such are not shown in the results.

In building up estimates for each co-operative kind of business separate estimates are made for a number of geographical regions and not for turnover size groups. Secondly, estimates for independent and multiple department stores are not made separately, but are built up from separate regional estimates covering all except co-operative societies' department stores. Thirdly, mail order businesses, like department stores, are not divided between independents and multiples, and the estimates for them are built up from separate estimates for different size groups.

Reclassification of contributors

The first stage of the full rebasing of the monthly estimates on the results of the 1961 census was to check the size and kind of business classification of all contributors, other than co-operative societies. This was done by reference to contributors' returns to the 1961 census. The panel of monthly contributors has been built up over the years from samples of traders selected from lists of retailers resulting from the 1950 and 1957 censuses. At the time of the rebasing of the monthly estimates on the results of the 1957 census it was not possible, because of the sample nature of that census to make a comprehensive check, in the case of independent traders, on the kinds of business and size groups to which contributors were classified in the calculations. Only to the extent that the current panel of contributors was selected from the 1957 census lists they were classified according to their returns to that census. Apart from changes in the size group classification of contributors resulting from the check with the 1961 census returns – and arising from different rates of growth of individual businesses between 1957 or earlier and 1961 – a fairly large number of all independent traders on the panel were reclassified to a different kind of business. To some extent these changes in classification were due to the fact that the definitions of some kinds of business adopted for the purposes of the censuses were changed between 1957 and 1961, resulting, for example in some traders who were classified as grocers in 1957 being classified as butchers or ironmongers in 1961 (a).

To some extent reclassification was due to changes over the years, often fairly slight but sometimes substantial, in the commodity composition of traders' sales, resulting in a change in their kind of business classification in the census. Particular examples likely to be due to this cause are the reclassification of a fair number of traders from the booksellers kind of business to the confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists kind of business, from confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists to grocers, and from the women's wear and drapers kind of business to department stores. The magnitude of this reclassification was due in part to the fact, mentioned above, that a proper check was not possible when the monthly inquiry was rebased on the results of the 1957 census.

Multiple traders were also reclassified on the basis of their returns to the 1961 census but the resulting changes were relatively fewer than in the case of independents.

The monthly pattern of trade in 1961

With contributors reclassified by size group and kind of business the next stage of the rebasing operation was to recalculate the monthly pattern of sales in the base year. For this purpose the monthly returns of all contributors who had made a full run of monthly returns during 1961, were used, together with those who had failed to send figures for up to two months, estimates for the missing months being made. The monthly figures of this constant sample of contributors were then aggregated by size groups (or, where appropriate, by geographical regions) within each kind of business. The monthly patterns over 1961 of these totals of contributors were then used to break down the census estimates of total turnover in each of these cells during 1961 into monthly amounts. These figures were in turn aggregated to give totals of turnover in each month of 1961 for each form of organization and kind of business and of sub-groups and groups of trades and for retail trade as a whole, which were then expressed as index numbers based on average weekly sales in 1961 as 100.

Estimates after 1961

The monthly estimates for 1961, obtained in the manner described above, formed the basis for projections into later years by applying the changes in turnover obtained from the sample of traders taking part in the inquiry. The basic calculations in these projections are the percentage changes between a given month and the corresponding month a year earlier obtained by aggregating the returns for contributors who have made returns for both periods. These percentages are applied to the estimates of total turnover during the earlier period in each size within the kind of business cell to obtain estimates of total turnover in the current period. The aggregations of these estimates are then used to derive index numbers based on 1961 and percentage changes on a year ago for each of the published categories. For example, to obtain the index number and percentage change on a year earlier for independent grocers, for January 1962 the percentage changes calculated from the aggregates of turnover in January 1961 and 1962 returned by businesses classified to each of five turnover size cells were applied to the estimates of total turnover in January 1961 in each of these cells to obtain estimates for January 1962. These cell total estimates were then summed and from them were calculated the index number and percentage change on a year earlier for independent grocers as a whole.

(a) For a fuller description of these changes see Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Distribution and other Services in 1961, paragraphs 71 to 75.

(*Continued on next page*)

The linking process of obtaining the monthly estimates, described above, continues until the series is rebased again. Thus, the estimates for January 1961 form the basis for the estimates for January 1962 which in turn form the basis for the estimates for January 1963, and similarly for the other months of the year.

Figures of total turnover in 1961 are shown in the tables against each of the categories for which separate estimates are published. These are based on the results of the 1961 census but are not in all cases identifiable in the published results of the census. The main reasons for differences are, first that retail co-operative societies' figures are, as explained above, reported monthly on a departmental – and not an establishment – basis; and, secondly, that an estimate has been deducted from the census figures of the turnover of chemists for their receipts under the National Health Service, which are not included in their returns to the monthly inquiry.

Changes in presentation

The categories for which estimates are separately calculated and presented have been changed in three respects to take account of recent developments in retailing. First, mail order trading has expanded rapidly in recent years and organizations specializing in this type of business now have a turnover of £300 million a year or more. Until now mail order businesses have been included in the monthly estimates either in the kind of business most appropriate to the goods in which they specialized or, if they deal in a wide range of goods, in the 'variety and other general goods' kind of business. Following the changes in the census of distribution for 1961 in the treatment of mail order businesses, they are now shown as a separate kind of business – with no form of organization sub-division, in the monthly statistics. Most of the large general mail order businesses, which account for 80 per cent or so of trade by mail order businesses, make returns to the monthly inquiry, as well as a selection of specialist businesses.

Secondly, the rental of radio and television sets has expanded very rapidly in recent years. The results of the census showed that multiple organizations accounted for a high proportion of the shops specializing in radio and TV rentals and these organizations are now shown as a separate sub-division of the multiple radio and electrical, etc., kind of business. Previously multiple rental specialists were included with other multiple radio and electrical organizations. Only a few organizations were included in the previous calculations, but the sample of rental specialists has been increased substantially and now covers most of the large organizations, most of which are included in the estimates from the beginning of 1961.

The third change that has been made is the inclusion in the estimates of the experience of some organizations selling domestic electrical goods not through shops but direct to consumers. This type of selling has been a feature of retailing in recent years and it is felt that although it does not fall within the scope of the census of distribution the movements in these sales should be reflected in the monthly figures. It is not possible, because of the risk of disclosing the trade of individual organizations, to give separate estimates for this type of trading and the experience of these organizations has been included in the calculations for the multiple radio and electrical, etc., kind of business, throughout the series.

A new panel of independent traders

A special feature of the rebased estimates presented in this article is the use in the calculations of a freshly recruited panel of independent traders from the middle of 1964 in place of the panel used up until then. The old panel had been built up over the previous ten years or so by approaches from time to time to selections of independent traders chosen from the registers prepared from the 1950 and 1957 censuses of distribution. The old panel was thus an accumulation of traders recruited at various times less those traders who, for one reason or another, had, over the years, stopped sending monthly returns.

Although the process described above of checking the classification of each contributor against his classification in the 1961 census in respect of his size and kind of business classification ensured that contributors were properly used in recalculating the monthly estimates from 1961 it was nevertheless felt that the composition of the panel because of the way it had grown up over the years might have defects that could be remedied by the establishment of a new panel. In particular it was thought that the existing panel tended to have too high a proportion of old established businesses and too small a proportion of newer businesses. Apart from the statistical reasons for establishing a new panel it was felt appropriate that some of those traders on the old panel – all of whom had been making returns for several years, and many of whom had been doing so for ten years or more – should be given a rest from returning their figures each month.

A large selection of independent traders was therefore chosen from the 1961 census register and asked at the end of April 1964 to provide regular monthly figures of their turnover and some 10,000 are now doing so. This represents a sizeable increase in the number on the old panel – some 6,000 – as well as, it is hoped, a more satisfactory selection of traders. Because of their importance, and the difficulty of replacing them by a new selection of traders a number of large traders on the old panel have been retained and used with the new contributors in the calculations. As the composition of a sample is rather variable in the early months of a recruitment of this kind – a number of traders stop sending returns after a month or two, and others do not start contributing for a few months – it was decided to delay the introduction of the new contributors into the calculations until those for July 1964. From that month onwards the estimates for independent traders have been made from the returns of the new panel of contributors together with those large retailers on the old panel who were retained.

One of the problems of a regular monthly inquiry, such as that into retail trade, directed at small traders and conducted on a voluntary basis is that there is a continuous tendency for the number of contributors to decline. Businesses close, or change hands – and new owners are unwilling to provide figures – and some contributors find after a time they are unable, or unwilling, to continue to take part in the inquiry. The remedy in the past has been to make good the numbers lost in this way by having fairly large-scale recruitments every two or three years. This cycle of a gradual decline in the numbers of contributors followed by a large influx of additional traders, followed, in turn, by another period of decline is not entirely satisfactory.

It is now intended to conduct regular recruitment of independent traders by regular approaches to a small number of traders selected from the 1961 census register.

Seasonally adjusted and volume estimates

As the monthly patterns of the index numbers resulting from the rebasing differed to some extent from those in the previous series it has been necessary to recalculate the factors used to obtain the seasonally adjusted estimates of retail trade. The opportunity was also taken to add the experience of recent years into the calculations of the factors and the runs of figures over the period 1955 to 1964 inclusive were used. The method of arriving at seasonally adjusted estimates was that used previously and described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962.

In arriving at the recalculated estimates of the volume of retail sales, at 1961 prices, account has been taken of the commodity composition of retail sales shown by the results of the 1961 census. This has been used in place of the composition shown by the 1957 census, which was previously used. The method of obtaining the volume estimates is, however, in most respects the same as that previously used and described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 1,300 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

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Table 1 – Retail Sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices.

1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food Shops	Non-food Shops			
			Total	Clothing and Footwear Shops	Durable Goods Shops	Other Non-food Shops (b)
1961 1st quarter	99	98	99	100	99	99
2nd quarter	100	99	100	101	101	99
3rd quarter	101	101	101	99	102	101
4th quarter	101	102	100	100	98	101
1962 1st quarter	102	102	102	101	101	103
2nd quarter	103	103	102	100	103	103
3rd quarter	104	105	104	103	104	104
4th quarter	104	105	104	103	104	104
1963 1st quarter	105	107	105	103	106	106
2nd quarter	107	106	106	103	108	108
3rd quarter	109	107	110	109	112	110
4th quarter	110	108	111	110	113	111
1964 1st quarter	111	109	113	111	114	113
2nd quarter	112	111	113	108	115	115
3rd quarter	114	114	114	109	116	116
4th quarter	117	115	118	113	119	120
1963 December	111	108	113	114	115	112
1964 January	111	109	113	110	114	113
February	111	109	113	112	115	114
March	111	109	112	110	113	114
April	112	111	113	108	116	115
May	112	110	113	109	113	114
June	112	112	113	107	116	115
July	113	112	113	108	115	114
August	115	114	114	109	117	115
September	115	115	116	110	117	119
October	117	115	119	118	119	121
November	117	115	118	109	120	121
December	116	114	118	113	119	120

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food Shops	Non-food Shops
1961 1st quarter	100	99	100
2nd quarter	100	100	101
3rd quarter	100	100	100
4th quarter	100	102	99
1962 1st quarter	100	101	100
2nd quarter	100	100	99
3rd quarter	101	101	100
4th quarter	101	102	100
1963 1st quarter	101	101	101
2nd quarter	102	102	103
3rd quarter	104	102	106
4th quarter	105	102	107
1964 1st quarter	105	103	108
2nd quarter	105	103	107
3rd quarter	106	103	107
4th quarter	107	104	110
1963 December	106	102	108
1964 January	106	103	108
February	106	103	108
March	105	103	107
April	105	103	107
May	104	102	106
June	105	103	107
July	104	102	106
August	106	103	107
September	106	104	108
October	109	105	112
November	107	104	110
December	106	103	110

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

Table 2. Summary table

Index numbers of sales per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (*a*)

(i) Value (at current prices)

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS (£9,074 million)	1961	100	91	97	98	114	90	88	96	94	99	98	102	95	97	100	106	131
	1962	103	94	101	101	117	93	92	96	99	101	102	104	99	101	103	110	135
	1963	108	97	104	106	124	97	94	99	103	105	105	108	103	106	109	114	143
	1964	113	102	110	111	132	102	100	105	108	111	110	113	108	112	117	122	151
	1964	+5	+6	+5	+5	+6	+6	+6	+5	+5	+6	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+7	+5
Analysis by kind of business:																		
FOOD SHOPS (£4,154 million)	1961	100	96	99	98	107	94	96	98	97	99	99	100	98	97	99	102	117
	1962	104	101	103	102	109	99	101	102	103	103	104	104	102	101	101	105	120
	1963	107	105	106	104	113	104	105	105	106	106	105	106	104	103	105	108	123
	1964	112	107	111	111	120	106	107	109	110	111	111	112	110	111	112	115	130
	1964	+5	+3	+4	+6	+7	+2	+2	+4	+4	+4	+5	+6	+6	+7	+7	+7	+6
NON-FOOD SHOPS (£4,920 million)	1961	100	87	96	97	120	86	82	93	92	98	97	103	93	96	102	110	143
	1962	103	88	99	101	124	89	85	90	96	100	101	103	97	102	104	114	148
	1963	108	91	103	107	133	91	86	94	100	104	104	109	103	108	112	120	160
	1964	114	98	109	111	141	99	94	101	106	111	109	113	107	113	121	128	168
	1964	+6	+8	+6	+4	+6	+9	+10	+7	+7	+7	+4	+4	+4	+5	+9	+7	+5
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS (£1,384 million)	1961	100	84	99	94	123	85	73	91	91	105	101	100	89	93	102	109	151
	1962	102	81	102	98	126	87	74	82	99	101	105	100	92	100	102	115	156
	1963	106	83	104	103	136	88	75	86	98	104	108	107	98	105	109	116	172
	1964	110	89	109	105	140	96	82	92	102	117	106	111	98	106	118	120	174
	1964	+4	+7	+5	+2	+3	+9	+10	+6	+5	+13	—1	+3	Nil	+2	+9	+3	+1
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS (£956 million)	1961	100	93	95	100	112	96	89	94	93	95	96	111	93	97	104	109	121
	1962	103	95	97	102	118	98	93	94	93	99	98	106	98	102	109	116	128
	1963	109	95	101	109	129	96	92	97	98	104	102	111	106	111	118	125	141
	1964	116	107	108	114	136	112	105	105	108	107	109	115	111	116	127	133	146
	1964	+7	+12	+7	+4	+5	+16	+15	+8	+10	+3	+7	+4	+5	+4	+7	+6	+3
MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS (£1,896 million)	1961	100	87	94	100	118	83	85	93	92	95	96	101	100	98	97	105	146
	1962	103	90	98	103	122	87	90	93	96	98	100	103	104	102	100	108	150
	1963	108	93	102	107	128	89	92	96	101	102	103	108	109	105	106	113	158
	1964	114	98	107	114	137	94	97	103	105	107	108	114	115	113	113	122	168
	1964	+6	+6	+5	+6	+7	+5	+6	+7	+4	+6	+4	+5	+5	+8	+7	+8	+7
DEPARTMENT STORE (£457 million)	1961	100	87	92	94	126	95	75	90	91	94	92	110	81	93	105	118	150
	1962	103	86	97	100	131	97	75	86	95	97	98	112	85	101	106	123	157
	1963	108	88	100	105	139	99	75	91	98	101	100	118	91	106	114	126	169
	1964	113	96	105	108	146	111	85	94	103	105	107	118	93	111	122	134	176
	1964	+5	+8	+5	+3	+5	+12	+13	+4	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+2	+5	+7	+6	+4
MAIL ORDER BUSINESSES (£227 million)	1961	100	86	95	88	131	57	86	108	90	100	95	86	70	105	117	135	139
	1962	108	91	106	96	137	63	94	112	97	118	103	93	76	114	121	143	146
	1963	122	100	117	110	160	75	96	124	111	128	114	107	84	133	143	159	175
	1964	142	116	139	123	193	86	117	140	139	141	138	110	100	152	176	199	203
	1964	+17	+16	+19	+12	+21	+14	+23	+13	+26	+10	+21	+3	+19	+14	+23	+25	+16
Analysis by form of organization:																		
INDEPENDENTS (£4,884 million)	1961	100	93	97	99	111	93	90	96	95	98	98	103	97	97	99	103	126
	1962	102	95	100	101	112	96	94	95	99	100	101	104	100	99	101	105	127
	1963	105	97	102	104	116	98	95	97	101	102	102	106	103	102	105	108	133
	1964	109	101	106	109	123	102	98	102	105	107	106	111	109	108	111	114	140
	1964	+5	+4	+4	+5	+6	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+5	+6	+6	+6	+5
MULTIPLES (£2,561 million)	1961	100	87	97	98	118	84	83	93	92	100	99	101	97	96	100	107	141
	1962	107	92	104	105	126	90	90	95	102	103	107	106	105	105	106	116	150
	1963	115	98	111	113	138	95	96	102	108	111	113	113	112	113	116	124	165
	1964	123	107	118	120	147	105	105	111	115	121	118	122	117	120	127	134	173
	1964	+7	+9	+7	+6	+7	+10	+10	+9	+7	+10	+5	+8	+4	+7	+9	+8	+5
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (£946 million)	1961	100	98	99	96	108	95	96	101	97	101	98	98	91	98	99	105	117
	1962	100	97	98	95	108	95	96	99	97	100	97	95	91	99	99	106	118
	1963	100	98	98	95	109	97	97	99	98	101	96	95	91	98	99	105	119
	1964	102	98	101	98	113	96	97	99	101	101	100	98	94	101	104	110	122
	1964	+2	Nil	+3	+3	+4	—1	+1	Nil	+4	Nil	+4	+2	+3	+3	+5	+5	+2
DEPARTMENT STORES (£457 million)	1961	100	87	92	94	126	95	75	90	91	94	92	110	81	93	105	118	150
	1962	103	86	97	100	131	97	75	86	95	97	98	112	85	101	106	123	157
	1963	108	88	100	105	139	99	75	91	98	101	100	118	91	106	114	126	169
	1964	113	96	105	108	146	111	85	94	103	105	107	118	93	111	122	134	176
	1964	+5	+8	+5	+3	+5	+12	+13	+4	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+2	+5	+7	+6	+4
MAIL ORDER BUSINESSES (£227 million)	1961	100	86	95	88	131	57	86	108	90	100	95	86	70	105	117	135	139
	1962	108	91	106	96	137	63	94	112	97	118	103	93	76	114	121	143	146
	1963	122	100	117	110	160	75	96	124	111	128	114	107	84	133	143	159	175
	1964	142	116	139	123	193	86	117	140	139	141	138	110	100	152	176	199	203
	1964	+ 17	+16	+19	+12	+21	+14	+23	+13	+26	+10	+21	+3	+19	+14	+23	+25	+16

Table 2—*continued*

(ii) Volume (at average 1961 prices)

KINDS OF BUSINESS (Sales 1961 in £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS (£9,074 million)	1961	100	93	97	97	113	91	89	97	95	99	98	102	94	96	100	105	129
	1962	100	92	98	98	113	92	91	94	97	98	99	100	96	98	100	107	130
	1963	103	93	100	102	118	93	90	95	98	101	101	103	100	102	104	109	137
	1964	106	97	102	103	121	98	95	99	101	103	102	104	100	104	109	113	138
	1964	+2	+5	+2	+1	+3	+5	+5	+4	+3	+3	+1	+1	+1	+2	+4	+3	+1
FOOD SHOPS (£4,154 million)	1961	100	98	99	98	106	95	97	100	98	99	99	99	97	97	99	101	116
	1962	101	99	100	99	107	97	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	100	102	116
	1963	102	99	101	100	107	100	99	99	101	101	101	101	100	99	100	103	116
	1964	103	101	101	101	109	101	101	102	102	101	101	102	100	101	103	104	117
	1964	+1	+2	Nil	+1	+1	+1	+2	+3	+1	Nil	Nil	+1	Nil	+2	+3	+2	+1
NON-FOOD SHOPS (£4,920 million)	1961	100	89	96	97	118	87	83	94	93	99	97	104	92	95	100	108	141
	1962	100	87	96	97	119	88	83	89	94	97	98	100	93	98	100	110	142
	1963	104	87	99	103	128	88	83	91	96	100	101	105	99	104	107	115	154
	1964	108	94	103	105	132	95	90	96	101	105	103	107	100	106	114	120	156
	1964	+4	+7	+4	+2	+3	+8	+9	+5	+5	+5	+2	+1	+1	+3	+6	+4	+2

Table 3—Analysis by detailed kinds of business and by form of organization
Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

Food Shops

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FOOD SHOPS, TOTAL (£4,154 million)	1961	100	96	99	98	107	94	96	98	97	99	99	100	98	97	99	102	117
	1962	104	101	103	102	109	99	101	102	103	103	104	104	102	101	101	105	120
	1963	107	105	106	104	113	104	105	105	106	106	105	106	104	103	105	108	123
	1964	112	107	111	111	120	106	107	109	110	111	111	112	110	111	112	115	130
	1964	+5	+3	+4	+6	+7	+2	+2	+4	+4	+4	+5	+6	+6	+7	+7	+7	+6
Independents (£2,375 million)	1961	100	96	99	99	106	95	96	98	98	99	100	101	99	97	98	100	116
	1962	103	100	103	102	107	99	100	100	103	102	103	104	102	99	100	102	116
	1963	105	103	104	103	109	103	102	102	104	104	104	105	103	101	102	104	118
	1964	109	104	108	110	116	105	103	105	107	107	108	111	110	108	109	111	126
	1964	+4	+2	+3	+6	+7	+2	+1	+3	+2	+3	+4	+5	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7
Multiples [a] (£1,033 million)	1961	100	93	97	98	111	90	92	96	94	98	98	99	99	97	100	104	126
	1962	110	103	108	108	120	99	103	105	107	106	110	110	108	107	108	113	135
	1963	118	111	115	115	130	109	112	113	115	115	115	115	115	114	118	122	145
	1964	127	120	125	124	140	117	120	123	124	125	124	127	122	124	128	133	155
	1964	+8	+8	+8	+9	+8	+8	+7	+9	+8	+9	+8	+10	+6	+9	+9	+9	+6
Co-operative Societies (£746 million)	1961	100	101	100	96	104	98	100	103	99	101	99	97	92	98	99	103	109
	1962	99	100	99	95	104	98	101	102	99	100	98	95	92	97	99	102	108
	1963	99	101	99	94	102	101	102	102	100	101	97	94	91	96	98	101	107
	1964	101	99	100	97	106	97	100	100	102	100	100	96	94	99	101	104	111
	1964	+2	—2	+2	+3	+4	—3	—2	—1	+2	—1	+4	+3	+3	+4	+3	+4	+4
GROCERS, TOTAL (g) (£2,397 million)	1961	100	96	99	99	106	94	96	98	97	99	99	100	98	98	99	103	114
	1962	104	101	104	102	109	99	101	102	103	103	104	104	102	102	102	106	117
	1963	107	106	106	105	113	105	106	106	107	107	106	106	105	105	107	110	120
	1964	112	108	110	111	119	107	108	109	110	111	110	112	111	111	113	116	127
	1964	+4	+2	+4	+6	+6	+2	+2	+3	+3	+3	+4	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6
Independents (£1,237 million)	1961	100	96	99	100	105	95	95	98	97	99	99	102	100	98	99	101	114
	1962	103	100	102	102	107	99	100	101	102	102	102	104	102	100	101	103	114
	1963	105	104	104	103	108	105	103	103	104	105	103	105	103	102	103	105	114
	1964	108	103	106	109	115	104	102	104	105	105	106	110	110	109	109	111	122
	1964	+3	Nil	+2	+6	+6	—1	—1	+1	+1	+1	+3	+5	+7	+6	+6	+6	+7
Multiples (£628 million)	1961	100	93	98	100	110	89	92	96	95	100	99	101	101	98	100	106	120
	1962	111	104	111	111	119	100	104	108	111	109	113	112	112	108	110	116	129
	1963	121	114	118	119	131	111	115	117	118	118	119	118	120	118	122	128	142
	1964	131	126	130	129	141	122	126	128	129	132	129	131	127	129	132	138	150
	1964	+9	+10	+10	+9	+7	+10	+9	+10	+10	+11	+8	+11	+6	+9	+8	+8	+6
Co-operative Societies (g) (£532 million)	1961	100	100	99	96	105	97	100	102	99	100	99	97	92	98	99	104	110
	1962	99	100	98	94	103	97	101	101	98	99	98	94	92	97	98	102	109
	1963	98	100	98	93	102	99	101	100	99	99	96	93	91	95	97	100	107
	1964	99	97	99	95	105	95	98	98	99	98	98	95	92	97	100	103	110
	1964	+1	—3	+1	+2	+3	—4	—3	—2	Nil	—1	+2	+2	+1	+2	+2	+3	+3
BUTCHERS, TOTAL (£637 million)	1961	100	100	97	96	107	103	100	99	99	98	94	95	96	96	100	101	117
	1962	102	102	98	98	108	103	102	100	99	99	96	97	98	100	102	104	117
	1963	103	104	98	100	111	10,	104	100	100	99	96	99	99	102	105	107	120
	1964	109	108	104	105	119	110	107	107	108	102	102	104	103	107	113	114	129
	1964	+6	+4	+6	+5	+7	+2	+3	+7	+8	+3	+6	+6	+4	+5	+8	+7	+7

Table 3—*continued*

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
GREENGROCERS, FRUITERERS, TOTAL (£323 million)	1961	100	94	109	101	96	86	94	101	101	110	116	111	102	91	90	91	104
	1962	102	98	118	103	88	93	98	102	113	115	123	119	104	89	83	82	98
	1963	100	95	114	100	90	87	95	103	110	111	121	112	102	88	83	85	100
	1964	103	95	114	105	96	89	94	102	105	116	120	114	109	95	89	91	105
	1964	+3	Nil	Nil	+5	+6	+3	—1	—1	—4	+4	Nil	+1	+7	+8	+7	+8	+5
Independents (£286 million)	1961	100	94	109	101	96	86	93	101	101	110	115	111	103	91	89	92	104
	1962	102	98	118	104	89	93	98	102	112	115	124	119	106	90	83	82	98
	1963	100	95	115	101	91	87	95	102	110	111	122	113	104	89	83	85	101
	1964	103	96	115	107	96	90	94	102	105	117	121	115	112	96	89	92	106
	1964	+3	Nil	Nil	+6	+6	+3	—1	Nil	—4	+5	—1	+2	+8	+8	+7	+8	+5
Multiples (£20 million)	1961	100	94	112	99	94	84	93	104	101	109	124	115	97	89	90	88	102
	1962	102	97	122	104	86	91	96	102	119	119	128	130	100	86	79	79	97
	1963	99	93	116	98	88	82	92	104	114	113	119	119	95	85	82	82	98
	1964	103	93	119	103	96	86	93	99	112	120	125	120	97	93	90	91	106
	1964	+4	—1	+3	+4	+9	+5	Nil	—4	—2	+5	+5	+2	+2	+10	+10	+10	+8
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	1961	100	102	109	92	97	92	101	110	106	111	111	101	89	88	91	93	104
	1962	97	102	112	88	85	96	102	109	112	114	110	101	84	80	79	81	93
	1963	92	98	105	82	84	89	97	105	106	106	103	93	78	76	77	79	92
	1964	90	92	101	81	85	86	91	98	101	103	101	88	77	78	80	81	93
	1964	—2	—6	—4	—1	+2	—4	—7	—7	—5	—3	—3	—6	—1	+3	+3	+3	+1
FISHMONGERS, POULTERERS, TOTAL (£81 million)	1961	100	101	97	98	104	98	102	104	97	98	97	98	99	97	99	99	111
	1962	103	100	102	101	108	99	102	99	106	101	101	102	103	99	105	104	113
	1963	108	103	107	106	115	98	103	107	110	106	105	107	107	105	112	112	120
	1964	115	111	114	114	123	109	109	114	113	112	117	117	113	114	120	119	128
	1964	+7	+8	+7	+8	+7	+11	+6	+6	+3	+6	+12	+10	+6	+9	+7	+7	+6
BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERS, TOTAL (h) (£196 million)	1961	100	96	98	101	105	91	94	102	97	98	99	101	102	100	101	102	111
	1962	107	102	106	108	112	96	103	106	107	105	105	108	109	108	107	108	118
	1963	113	107	112	114	118	104	108	110	113	112	111	114	114	114	114	114	123
	1964	119	115	117	120	124	110	115	119	119	117	116	121	119	120	121	121	130
	1964	+6	+7	+5	+5	+6	+6	+7	+8	+6	+5	+5	+6	+4	+5	+6	+6	+5
Independents (£123 million)	1961	100	97	98	100	104	93	95	101	98	98	99	101	102	99	101	101	110
	1962	105	101	105	106	109	96	103	104	106	104	104	107	106	106	105	106	115
	1963	109	105	108	111	114	103	105	106	110	109	105	111	110	111	111	112	119
	1964	115	111	113	116	120	108	112	114	114	114	111	116	115	117	117	118	124
	1964	+5	+6	+4	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+4	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+6	+6	+5
Multiples (£73 million)	1961	100	95	97	102	106	87	93	102	95	98	98	101	102	102	101	103	113
	1962	109	103	107	111	116	95	103	109	107	107	108	110	113	111	110	112	123
	1963	119	112	118	121	124	105	112	117	118	117	120	121	122	119	120	118	132
	1964	126	121	125	128	132	113	121	128	129	123	125	130	126	127	128	126	140
	1964	+7	+8	+6	+6	+7	+8	+8	+10	+9	+5	+4	+8	+4	+6	+6	+7	+6
OFF LICENCES, TOTAL (£139 million)	1961	100	79	80	84	157	80	78	78	79	79	82	89	80	84	89	102	255
	1962	107	86	87	91	163	87	87	84	88	84	88	92	89	91	96	108	261
	1963	114	93	93	98	171	99	92	88	94	91	93	99	97	97	102	114	272
	1964	123	100	100	107	186	104	96	100	102	100	98	110	106	106	118	134	284
	1964	+8	+7	+8	+10	+9	+5	+4	+13	+9	+9	+6	+11	+8	+9	+15	+18	+4
Independents (£66 million)	1961	100	79	80	83	158	82	78	77	79	79	80	88	79	82	89	105	257
	1962	105	84	83	88	163	88	85	79	86	81	83	91	87	88	96	111	259
	1963	110	88	89	95	169	100	87	81	92	88	86	98	94	93	100	114	268
	1964	117	93	95	102	182	102	88	91	100	95	91	106	101	99	112	132	278
	1964	+7	+6	+7	+7	+8	+3	+2	+12	+8	+7	+5	+9	+7	+7	+12	+15	+4
Multiples (£73 million)	1961	100	78	81	86	155	77	78	79	78	79	84	90	82	85	89	100	252
	1962	108	88	90	93	163	87	89	89	90	86	92	93	92	94	96	106	262
	1963	117	97	96	101	173	98	98	95	96	94	99	101	100	100	104	113	276
	1964	128	105	104	112	191	106	102	108	104	104	104	114	110	112	123	136	289
	1964	+9	+9	+8	+11	+10	+7	+5	+14	+9	+11	+6	+13	+10	+12	+18	+20	+5
DAIRYMEN, TOTAL (£367 million)	1961	100	98	100	99	102	97	98	99	98	100	101	99	98	101	103	102	102
	1962	105	103	103	105	110	101	103	104	101	104	104	105	102	107	109	111	111
	1963	110	111	110	106	113	110	112	112	110	112	108	107	105	107	112	114	114
	1964	118	114	119	119	122	113	114	113	118	119	120	119	117	120	121	123	123
	1964	+7	+2	+9	+12	+8	+3	+2	+1	+8	+6	+11	+10	+12	+12	+8	+8	+8
Co-operative Societies (£121 million)	1961	100	101	101	98	101	99	101	102	99	102	101	98	95	100	102	101	100
	1962	103	103	101	100	106	101	103	104	100	103	101	100	96	104	106	107	106
	1963	105	108	105	100	106	108	108	109	105	107	103	100	96	102	104	107	107
	1964	111	109	112	109	113	108	110	108	114	110	112	107	108	112	112	114	113
	1964	+6	Nil	+7	+10	+6	+1	+1	—1	+8	+3	+10	+7	+12	+11	+7	+6	+6

Table 3—*continued*

Clothing and footwear shops

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,384 million)	1961	100	84	99	94	123	85	73	91	91	105	101	100	89	93	102	109	151
	1962	102	81	102	98	126	87	74	82	99	101	105	100	92	100	102	115	156
	1963	106	83	104	103	136	88	75	86	98	104	108	107	98	105	109	116	172
	1964	110	89	109	105	140	96	82	92	102	117	106	111	98	106	118	120	174
	1964	+4	+7	+5	+2	+3	+9	+10	+6	+5	+13	—1	+3	Nil	+2	+9	+3	+1
Independents (£658 million)	1961	100	86	99	94	120	91	76	91	93	104	100	102	88	93	103	107	145
	1962	101	84	100	97	122	93	76	82	97	100	102	101	90	99	102	111	146
	1963	104	85	101	101	128	93	77	85	96	101	104	106	94	102	108	111	158
	1964	106	89	104	102	131	100	81	88	100	112	102	107	96	102	115	112	159
	1964	+3	+5	+3	+1	+2	+7	+6	+5	+4	+10	—2	+2	+1	+1	+6	+1	+1
Multiples (£624 million)	1961	100	81	100	94	125	79	70	91	89	107	103	100	92	92	100	109	157
	1962	103	79	104	100	131	82	72	82	100	101	110	101	97	102	102	118	164
	1963	110	82	108	108	143	83	73	88	100	108	113	110	105	108	111	121	187
	1964	116	91	115	110	150	94	84	95	106	125	113	116	104	111	123	127	189
	1964	+5	+11	+7	+2	+4	+12	+14	+9	+6	+16	Nil	+5	—1	+3	+11	+4	+1
Co-operative Societies (£103 million)	1961	100	84	95	91	130	81	71	96	88	104	92	96	81	97	100	120	162
	1962	101	81	97	93	131	82	69	88	95	102	95	93	82	103	96	124	165
	1963	102	81	96	95	136	81	69	90	92	102	95	97	83	103	100	121	178
	1964	104	84	99	95	139	86	76	91	96	108	95	97	84	102	110	128	171
	1964	+2	+4	+3	Nil	+2	+6	+9	+2	+5	+6	Nil	—1	+2	—1	+11	+6	—4
FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£229 million)	1961	100	81	104	98	117	79	67	95	95	114	104	101	92	100	105	101	139
	1962	101	76	108	101	121	83	67	78	104	104	113	100	95	106	103	115	140
	1963	106	74	110	107	133	78	59	83	102	108	117	109	101	109	111	119	162
	1964	109	82	115	108	133	86	74	89	106	129	111	112	100	110	119	112	161
	1964	+3	+11	+5	+1	Nil	+10	+24	+7	+4	+19	—5	+3	—1	+1	+7	—6	—1
Independents (£68 million)	1961	100	83	105	98	113	84	71	94	98	114	104	102	91	102	109	101	125
	1962	102	79	109	102	118	88	71	78	105	109	112	103	92	108	109	116	126
	1963	107	79	112	107	130	88	66	83	106	112	117	111	99	110	115	120	150
	1964	110	87	119	108	130	94	79	89	114	134	112	113	101	110	121	114	149
	1964	+3	+10	+7	+1	Nil	+7	+20	+7	+8	+20	—4	+1	+1	Nil	+5	—5	Nil
Multiples (£142 million)	1961	100	80	104	98	118	77	65	95	93	113	105	102	94	99	103	99	146
	1962	101	75	108	101	122	81	66	77	104	102	115	100	98	104	101	112	147
	1963	106	72	110	108	135	74	56	82	102	106	119	109	105	109	110	119	169
	1964	109	81	115	109	135	84	71	88	103	128	113	114	102	111	120	110	168
	1964	+3	+13	+4	+1	Nil	+13	+27	+ 8	+1	+21	—5	+5	—2	+2	+9	—7	Nil
Co-operative Societies (£19 million)	1961	100	83	102	94	121	76	68	101	95	114	98	95	81	105	105	111	142
	1962	99	75	103	96	122	75	65	84	99	107	102	91	82	111	98	125	138
	1963	100	74	102	97	128	73	59	87	96	107	102	96	82	109	101	123	154
	1964	100	78	104	95	124	75	69	89	101	116	96	94	83	107	106	116	144
	1964	Nil	+5	+2	—1	—3	+2	+18	+3	+5	+9	—6	—2	+1	—2	+5	—6	—6
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£281 million)	1961	100	88	100	93	119	94	77	91	93	105	103	103	91	87	93	107	149
	1962	103	86	103	98	123	97	78	85	100	102	105	104	96	96	94	113	154
	1963	107	89	103	104	133	97	81	89	98	105	106	111	102	99	101	115	171
	1964	111	95	109	105	137	108	87	92	103	116	108	114	101	101	111	119	172
	1964	+4	+7	+5	+1	+3	+11	+7	+4	+5	+10	+2	+3	—1	+2	+10	+3	Nil
Independents (£124 million)	1961	100	84	99	96	121	93	74	85	89	101	105	107	93	90	89	100	164
	1962	101	82	99	99	124	94	74	79	93	97	105	103	97	96	89	105	167
	1963	105	85	99	103	132	98	78	81	92	98	106	108	102	99	96	105	182
	1964	108	90	104	106	136	102	83	87	95	110	105	111	106	101	104	108	185
	1964	+3	+5	+4	+3	+3	+4	+7	+7	+3	+12	—1	+3	+4	+2	+9	+3	+1
Multiples (£137 million)	1961	100	92	103	91	114	97	82	96	97	109	102	99	90	85	97	112	131
	1962	105	92	107	99	120	103	83	91	106	108	106	106	97	96	101	119	137
	1963	110	94	108	106	132	98	87	97	104	112	108	114	105	100	109	125	157
	1964	115	102	116	107	136	117	94	98	112	122	113	117	100	103	119	128	156
	1964	+4	+8	+7	+1	+3	+19	+8	+1	+8	+9	+4	+3	—5	+3	+10	+3	Nil
Co-operative Societies (£20 million)	1961	100	80	96	91	134	82	66	89	86	103	97	106	82	86	87	116	185
	1962	100	75	98	92	136	83	63	79	94	99	99	102	83	92	84	122	190
	1963	101	76	95	94	139	84	66	79	91	97	97	104	85	93	84	113	205
	1964	102	78	97	92	143	85	67	82	90	103	97	105	84	88	97	123	197
	1964	+1	+2	+2	—2	+3	+1	+2	+4	—1	+6	Nil	+1	—1	—5	+15	+9	—4

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 3—*continued*

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' WEAR, DRAPERY AND GENERAL CLOTHING SHOPS, TOTAL (£874 million)	1961	100	83	98	93	126	84	73	91	89	103	100	99	88	93	104	112	155
	1962	102	81	100	97	129	85	74	83	97	99	103	99	90	101	104	116	160
	1963	106	84	102	102	137	88	77	86	96	103	106	105	96	105	111	116	175
	1964	111	90	107	105	143	95	83	92	101	115	105	109	97	107	121	122	178
	1964	+4	+7	+5	+2	+4	+8	+8	+7	+5	+12	—1	+3	+1	+2	+9	+5	+1
Multiples (£344 million)	1961	100	77	98	94	132	72	68	87	85	104	103	99	93	91	101	112	172
	1962	104	75	102	100	139	75	70	80	97	98	109	99	96	103	104	119	182
	1963	112	81	106	108	151	81	75	86	98	107	113	109	105	111	113	121	206
	1964	119	90	114	112	161	88	85	97	105	125	113	116	106	115	126	133	211
	1964	+6	+11	+7	+4	+6	+9	+13	+12	+6	+18	Nil	+7	+1	+3	+12	+10	+3
Co-operative Societies (£64 million)	1961	100	85	92	91	132	82	73	97	87	102	89	93	80	98	103	124	161
	1962	101	84	95	93	133	84	73	92	93	101	91	91	81	104	99	125	165
	1963	103	84	95	95	138	82	73	94	91	102	92	95	82	105	104	123	177
	1964	106	88	99	96	142	89	80	94	97	107	93	96	85	105	115	133	171
	1964	+3	+5	+4	+1	+3	+8	+9	+1	+6	+5	+2	+1	+3	Nil	+11	+8	—3
Independents, Total (£465 million)	1961	100	88	98	93	121	92	77	93	93	103	98	101	86	93	106	111	142
	1962	100	85	99	96	122	93	78	84	97	100	100	101	87	98	105	111	143
	1963	103	86	100	99	127	93	78	86	96	101	102	104	92	101	111	111	153
	1964	105	89	102	100	130	100	81	89	99	109	99	106	92	102	118	113	154
	1964	+2	+4	+3	+1	+2	+7	+4	+4	+4	+8	—2	+1	+1	Nil	+6	+2	+1
of which (c): Large (..)	1961	100	87	100	95	119	95	69	94	102	103	95	102	83	99	108	111	134
	1962	102	83	102	101	121	97	68	84	106	104	96	105	88	108	107	115	137
	1963	106	86	103	106	130	99	67	89	106	109	97	108	93	114	118	117	150
	1964	111	94	109	108	135	111	78	96	113	115	102	113	94	116	127	123	152
	1964	+5	+9	+6	+2	+4	+11	+16	+7	+6	+6	+5	+5	+2	+1	+7	+5	+1
Medium (..)	1961	100	88	98	93	121	97	73	92	95	103	96	103	82	94	107	110	142
	1962	101	86	100	96	123	100	74	83	99	102	100	104	85	100	108	112	144
	1963	104	86	100	101	130	97	74	86	98	103	100	107	91	105	114	113	156
	1964	107	90	104	103	133	107	79	89	103	112	99	109	92	106	122	116	157
	1964	+3	+5	+4	+1	+3	+10	+6	+3	+5	+9	—2	+2	+1	+1	+7	+3	Nil
Small (..)	1961	100	88	98	93	122	89	80	92	90	102	100	99	88	91	105	110	145
	1962	100	85	98	94	121	89	81	85	94	98	102	98	88	95	103	110	144
	1963	101	85	98	97	125	90	82	85	92	98	103	102	92	96	108	109	152
	1964	103	88	100	97	127	94	83	87	94	106	99	102	92	96	113	109	153
	1964	+1	+3	+1	Nil	+2	+5	+1	+3	+2	+8	—4	Nil	Nil	Nil	+5	+1	+1
Durable goods shops																		
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (f) (£956 million)	1961	100	93	95	100	112	96	89	94	93	95	96	111	93	97	104	109	121
	1962	103	95	97	102	118	98	93	94	93	99	98	106	98	102	109	116	128
	1963	109	95	101	109	129	96	92	97	98	104	102	111	106	111	118	125	141
	1964	116	107	108	114	136	112	105	105	108	107	109	115	111	116	127	133	146
	1964	+7	+12	+7	+4	+5	+16	+15	+8	+10	+3	+7	+4	+5	+4	+7	+6	+3
Independents (£561 million)	1961	100	95	94	99	112	101	90	93	94	94	94	110	92	95	104	108	123
	1962	100	95	94	97	114	100	93	92	92	96	93	102	94	96	103	110	125
	1963	102	91	94	101	121	94	87	91	93	97	93	105	98	100	109	115	136
	1964	108	101	101	105	126	108	98	97	102	100	100	109	102	105	115	119	139
	1964	+6	+11	+7	+4	+4	+14	+13	+7	+9	+3	+8	+4	+3	+5	+6	+4	+2
Multiples (£314 million)	1961	100	91	97	102	111	89	90	93	92	96	101	113	94	99	106	109	115
	1962	109	98	103	112	126	98	96	99	96	103	108	114	107	113	121	125	130
	1963	122	106	115	125	144	103	103	110	108	116	120	124	120	131	138	143	148
	1964	132	120	122	131	155	123	120	119	119	120	127	127	128	135	149	156	158
	1964	+8	+13	+6	+4	+8	+19	+16	+9	+10	+3	+6	+3	+7	+4	+8	+9	+6
Co-operative Societies (£81 million)	1961	100	89	95	101	115	86	84	96	91	100	94	112	91	100	99	113	129
	1962	101	87	95	101	121	86	83	92	89	103	94	100	95	106	102	120	136
	1963	104	86	96	106	128	85	79	92	90	105	93	105	100	112	107	125	148
	1964	111	99	104	109	135	98	98	100	106	105	102	108	104	114	119	137	145
	1964	+7	+15	+9	+3	+5	+15	+24	+9	+18	+1	+9	+3	+4	+2	+12	+9	—2

Table 3—*continued*

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FURNITURE SHOPS, TOTAL (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£399 million)	1961	100	92	96	102	110	99	84	93	93	96	98	115	94	98	105	110	115
	1962	102	93	98	103	113	100	89	91	96	100	99	111	98	100	106	113	118
	1963	103	87	99	106	121	91	80	89	95	103	98	112	101	106	114	119	128
	1964	111	100	106	111	130	109	96	96	103	107	107	118	107	110	123	130	136
	1964	+8	+15	+7	+5	+7	+20	+19	+8	+8	+3	+9	+5	+5	+4	+8	+9	+6
Multiples (£87 million)	1961	100	90	96	101	113	100	82	88	91	97	98	113	94	98	104	112	121
	1962	104	92	97	107	121	103	88	86	95	96	100	115	102	104	112	118	131
	1963	110	91	104	113	132	98	85	89	99	110	104	120	103	115	121	128	145
	1964	120	101	111	117	152	114	97	94	110	113	111	122	116	114	145	148	159
	1964	+9	+11	+7	+4	+15	+16	+14	+5	+11	+2	+7	+2	+12	—1	+20	+16	+10
Independents, Total (£312 million)	1961	100	92	96	102	110	99	84	94	93	95	98	115	94	98	105	110	114
	1962	101	94	98	102	110	99	90	93	96	101	99	110	97	99	105	111	115
	1963	101	86	97	104	118	89	79	89	94	101	97	110	100	103	112	117	124
	1964	109	100	104	109	124	108	95	97	101	105	106	116	104	108	116	125	130
	1964	+8	+16	+7	+5	+5	+21	+21	+9	+8	+4	+10	+6	+3	+5	+4	+6	+5
of which (c): Large (..)	1961	100	94	97	101	108	103	83	95	91	90	107	115	95	94	101	111	112
	1962	100	94	98	99	108	100	87	94	91	98	103	110	96	94	98	113	111
	1963	101	87	99	103	117	95	75	88	89	102	104	110	100	100	106	120	124
	1964	110	100	106	109	124	108	94	99	100	104	113	118	105	105	111	125	133
	1964	+8	+16	+7	+5	+6	+15	+24	+13	+11	+2	+8	+7	+4	+5	+5	+4	+8
Medium and Small (..)	1961	100	92	96	102	110	98	84	94	94	98	95	115	94	99	106	109	114
	1962	101	94	98	102	111	99	90	92	97	102	97	110	97	100	107	111	116
	1963	101	85	97	105	118	87	80	89	96	101	94	109	101	104	114	116	124
	1964	109	99	104	110	124	107	96	96	102	105	104	116	104	110	118	124	129
	1964	+8	+16	+7	+5	+5	+24	+20	+8	+6	+4	+10	+6	+3	+5	+4	+7	+4
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£476 million)	1961	100	95	94	98	113	95	95	94	94	94	95	108	92	95	105	107	124
	1962	105	98	96	102	123	98	98	97	92	97	98	103	99	104	113	118	134
	1963	114	104	104	113	136	103	103	105	101	104	106	111	110	116	124	129	150
	1964	121	114	110	117	141	116	115	113	112	107	112	114	115	121	132	135	154
	1964	+6	+10	+6	+4	+4	+13	+11	+7	+10	+3	+6	+3	+4	+5	+6	+4	+2
Multiples, Total (£227 million)	1961	100	92	97	102	110	85	93	96	92	96	101	113	94	100	107	108	112
	1962	112	100	105	114	128	95	99	104	97	106	111	114	109	117	125	128	130
	1963	127	112	119	130	148	105	110	118	111	118	126	125	126	137	145	149	150
	1964	136	128	126	136	156	126	128	129	122	123	133	129	133	143	151	159	158
	1964	+7	+15	+6	+4	+5	+20	+16	+10	+10	+4	+5	+3	+5	+5	+4	+7	+5
Radio and Electrical Goods, etc. Shops, Total (e) (£372 million)	1961	100	95	93	97	115	98	95	92	95	93	91	106	92	94	105	107	130
	1962	103	98	94	98	122	101	98	94	93	95	94	100	97	98	109	114	139
	1963	110	103	101	107	131	104	104	102	102	101	100	109	106	107	116	120	151
	1964	114	111	105	108	132	115	111	107	110	102	103	107	107	109	120	121	150
	1964	+3	+7	+4	+1	+1	+10	+7	+5	+8	+1	+3	—1	+1	+2	+3	+1	—1
Multiples (£122 million)	1961	100	89	96	101	114	86	90	91	94	96	97	108	96	99	110	109	123
	1962	112	101	106	112	129	101	100	101	102	106	110	114	111	112	123	123	138
	1963	128	116	122	128	144	112	116	120	121	118	125	129	128	127	139	139	153
	1964	129	128	122	123	141	129	128	128	125	120	122	121	124	125	130	138	151
	1964	+1	+10	Nil	—4	—2	+16	+10	+7	+4	+1	—3	—6	—4	—2	—6	Nil	—1
of which: Rental Specialists (£62 million)	1961	100	95	95	98	111	94	95	97	94	97	94	101	95	98	109	112	113
	1962	118	113	116	117	126	113	114	113	116	118	115	120	116	116	122	127	128
	1963	133	130	131	131	141	126	131	134	132	130	130	133	129	131	137	141	143
	1964	147	147	145	143	152	145	146	151	146	142	145	141	144	145	150	155	151
	1964	+10	+13	+11	+9	+8	+15	+11	+13	+11	+9	+12	+5	+12	+11	+10	+10	+5
Independents (£249 million)	1961	100	98	92	95	116	105	97	92	95	91	89	104	90	92	103	106	134
	1962	98	96	88	92	118	101	97	91	88	90	86	93	90	92	102	109	139
	1963	102	97	90	97	124	100	97	93	92	92	87	99	96	96	105	111	150
	1964	106	102	96	100	128	107	102	97	102	93	93	101	99	101	114	113	150
	1964	+4	+6	+6	+3	+2	+7	+5	+4	+11	+1	+7	+2	+3	+5	+9	+1	Nil
Electricity Showrooms (£55 million)	1961	100	91	99	105	105	86	92	95	92	99	105	127	90	99	104	103	107
	1962	108	89	103	114	126	83	91	92	86	102	118	117	105	119	121	128	128
	1963	118	98	116	122	137	91	100	101	97	112	133	118	116	130	130	136	143
	1964	128	109	120	133	150	108	109	111	102	116	137	126	126	143	143	152	153
	1964	+8	+12	+4	+9	+10	+18	+9	+10	+5	+3	+3	+7	+9	+10	+10	+12	+7
Gas Showrooms (£49 million)	1961	100	98	98	101	102	83	100	109	90	93	108	107	94	102	104	112	93
	1962	114	109	104	117	127	95	105	124	94	110	106	109	110	129	134	140	111
	1963	137	116	117	143	170	105	107	133	102	126	121	124	133	167	176	188	151
	1964	165	148	144	170	201	138	150	154	135	138	156	152	163	190	209	219	181
	1964	+21	+27	+24	+18	+18	+31	+41	+16	+32	+10	+30	+23	+22	+14	+19	+16	+20

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 3—*continued*

Miscellaneous non-food shops

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops, Total (b) (£1,896 million)	1961	100	87	94	100	118	83	85	93	92	95	96	101	100	98	97	105	146
	1962	103	90	98	103	122	87	90	93	96	98	100	103	104	102	100	108	150
	1963	108	93	102	107	128	89	92	96	101	102	103	108	109	105	106	113	158
	1964	114	98	107	114	137	94	97	103	105	107	108	114	115	113	113	122	168
	1964	+6	+6	+5	+6	+7	+5	+6	+7	+4	+6	+4	+5	+5	+8	+7	+8	+7
Confectioners, Tobacconists, Newsagents, Total (£794 million)	1961	100	93	95	101	112	88	91	97	94	95	96	101	101	100	100	104	127
	1962	104	97	99	105	114	94	99	97	99	97	100	104	106	104	103	106	129
	1963	107	100	103	108	118	96	100	102	106	102	103	109	110	107	107	110	134
	1964	113	104	107	115	126	100	102	109	106	106	109	114	116	114	113	118	143
	1964	+5	+4	+4	+6	+7	+4	+2	+7	+1	+4	+5	+5	+6	+7	+6	+7	+7
Independents (£698 million)	1961	100	93	95	101	111	88	91	97	94	95	96	102	102	100	100	104	126
	1962	103	96	99	105	113	94	98	96	99	97	100	105	106	103	103	106	127
	1963	106	99	103	108	117	95	99	101	104	101	103	109	109	106	106	109	131
	1964	112	103	106	114	124	99	101	107	105	105	108	113	115	113	112	117	140
	1964	+5	+4	+3	+6	+7	+4	+2	+6	+1	+4	+5	+5	+5	+7	+6	+7	+7
Multiples (£96 million)	1961	100	93	94	98	115	88	91	99	96	93	92	96	99	99	100	104	137
	1962	106	100	99	106	120	95	103	100	102	98	99	103	109	106	105	108	142
	1963	114	107	108	112	130	101	108	111	113	107	105	110	114	111	112	117	154
	1964	122	114	114	120	142	106	112	123	114	116	113	119	122	118	125	129	166
	1964	+7	+7	+5	+7	+9	+4	+3	+11	Nil	+8	+8	+9	+7	+6	+12	+10	+8
Booksellers, Stationers Independents (£60 million)	1961	100	90	84	93	134	89	88	92	84	82	85	91	91	95	102	119	172
	1962	104	93	88	97	139	93	94	93	88	90	87	94	96	99	107	123	177
	1963	111	98	94	103	149	93	100	100	95	93	93	99	101	109	117	134	186
	1964	121	109	101	111	162	109	112	106	101	97	103	104	110	119	123	148	205
	1964	+9	+12	+8	+8	+9	+17	+13	+6	+7	+4	+11	+5	+9	+9	+5	+10	+10
Chemists, Photographic Goods Dealers, Total (d) (£259 million)	1961	100	85	95	102	118	83	83	88	88	94	101	107	102	98	92	100	154
	1962	103	89	98	104	122	88	86	91	90	95	107	108	106	100	94	103	158
	1963	107	91	102	110	127	89	89	93	92	101	111	114	115	103	99	108	165
	1964	114	96	109	119	136	96	95	96	99	112	114	121	124	112	111	116	171
	1964	+6	+6	+6	+8	+7	+7	+7	+4	+8	+11	+2	+6	+8	+9	+12	+8	+4
Independents (£139 million)	1961	100	88	98	106	108	86	86	91	89	97	106	112	107	100	92	92	135
	1962	102	91	101	107	110	92	88	93	92	98	111	112	110	101	94	93	135
	1963	105	92	103	112	113	91	90	95	93	100	115	117	118	104	99	96	137
	1964	112	96	110	121	121	98	94	96	99	110	118	122	129	114	109	104	143
	1964	+6	+4	+6	+8	+7	+8	+5	+1	+6	+11	+3	+4	+9	+11	+9	+9	+4
Multiples (£103 million)	1961	100	80	90	98	132	78	79	83	86	90	95	102	97	95	91	110	182
	1962	105	86	95	102	138	84	84	89	88	90	104	104	103	99	95	116	190
	1963	111	88	101	108	147	87	88	90	90	103	109	111	113	102	98	125	204
	1964	119	95	108	116	157	93	97	96	98	116	110	121	119	110	115	132	210
	1964	+7	+8	+7	+7	+7	+7	+10	+6	+9	+13	+1	+9	+5	+8	+17	+6	+3
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	1961	100	92	95	95	118	89	92	94	92	97	97	100	92	92	92	102	152
	1962	101	91	95	95	122	89	89	93	91	96	98	99	95	92	93	104	160
	1963	104	92	98	100	125	91	91	93	94	99	101	105	99	97	96	105	165
	1964	110	96	104	108	134	97	95	97	101	105	105	112	109	104	104	118	170
	1964	+6	+5	+6	+8	+7	+7	+4	+4	+8	+6	+4	+6	+11	+7	+8	+13	+3
Jewellers, Total (£80 million)	1961	100	77	84	98	142	72	75	83	78	83	89	102	96	95	89	103	215
	1962	100	78	83	98	142	72	78	82	79	82	87	102	98	95	89	103	216
	1963	105	74	87	105	155	64	75	82	81	89	91	107	107	103	98	111	235
	1964	118	88	96	115	174	80	90	93	89	95	103	113	116	115	110	127	262
	1964	+12	+19	+10	+9	+12	+25	+20	+13	+9	+7	+13	+6	+8	+12	+12	+15	+12
Independents (£65 million)	1961	100	78	86	98	138	74	76	84	79	85	91	104	96	95	90	104	203
	1962	100	79	84	99	138	75	79	82	80	84	88	104	98	95	89	102	205
	1963	105	75	89	106	151	66	76	82	82	91	93	108	107	104	100	110	226
	1964	117	89	98	115	170	82	91	93	90	96	105	114	116	116	111	126	252
	1964	+12	+18	+10	+9	+12	+24	+21	+13	+10	+6	+13	+6	+8	+12	+12	+15	+12
Multiples (£16 million)	1961	100	71	76	94	159	62	67	82	74	73	79	92	96	95	84	99	267
	1962	101	71	77	96	159	59	72	79	75	74	80	95	96	97	85	105	262
	1963	106	70	81	104	170	55	71	80	78	80	84	101	107	103	93	114	276
	1964	118	83	89	113	192	72	84	92	82	90	93	107	116	114	107	130	308
	1964	+12	+20	+9	+8	+13	+31	+19	+14	+4	+12	+11	+5	+8	+11	+15	+15	+12
Leather Goods, Sports Goods, Toys and Fancy Goods Shops, Total (£83 million)	1961	100	70	86	103	141	69	67	74	84	85	88	103	109	97	88	107	211
	1962	102	70	87	106	143	71	68	71	84	87	91	101	114	103	87	106	217
	1963	103	68	88	109	149	65	64	73	85	88	91	105	117	105	93	110	224
	1964	112	77	95	117	163	75	73	81	91	97	96	110	126	116	101	119	249
	1964	+8	+13	+7	+7	+10	+15	+14	+11	+7	+10	+5	+4	+7	+10	+8	+7	+11

Table 3—*continued*

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ironmongers and Hardware Shops, Total (£235 million)	1961	100	93	100	97	110	90	89	100	102	101	97	99	97	95	99	103	124
	1962	102	95	102	99	112	92	93	99	103	105	100	100	99	99	101	106	127
	1963	107	101	104	105	119	105	97	100	105	106	101	105	105	104	107	109	136
	1964	109	101	108	107	122	98	100	103	111	111	105	107	107	107	111	112	139
	1964	+2	Nil	+5	+2	+3	—7	+3	+3	+6	+5	+4	+2	+2	+2	+4	+2	+2
Independents (£207 million)	1961	100	95	100	96	109	91	90	101	102	102	97	99	96	94	99	102	122
	1962	102	97	103	98	111	94	94	100	104	106	100	100	98	98	101	106	123
	1963	106	102	104	104	116	108	98	100	105	106	100	105	104	103	106	108	130
	1964	109	102	109	106	120	100	102	104	112	111	104	106	106	106	111	111	134
	1964	+2	Nil	+5	+2	+3	—7	+4	+3	+6	+4	+4	+1	+2	+3	+5	+2	+3
Multiples (£28 million)	1961	100	85	97	101	117	77	79	95	98	99	96	100	103	100	100	106	140
	1962	104	86	99	107	123	80	84	93	97	98	102	104	110	107	103	107	150
	1963	112	91	104	114	138	86	86	98	102	104	105	109	119	113	111	119	176
	1964	113	91	108	116	139	85	88	99	103	115	106	117	118	114	113	122	173
	1964	+1	Nil	+4	+2	Nil	—2	+1	+1	+1	+11	+1	+7	Nil	Nil	+2	+2	—2

(*Continued on next page*)

Anglo-Finnish Trade agreements

Exports to Finland worth around £250,000 a year are anticipated by Mr. A. J. W. Green, managing director of The Braby of Britain Group, who is seen here, left, signing an agreement with Mr. Veikko Virkkunen, general manager of Lokomo OY, one of the biggest engineering combines in Finland.

Mr. Erkki Veikkanen, vice-president sales, of Aero OY Finnair (left) and Mr. Douglas Grey, general manager Commercial Relations, BEA, signing a five-year commercial agreement on January 18. The agreement, covering the London/Helsinki route, will become effective on April 1.

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MONTHLY RETAIL SALES INDEX, continued

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into 'three monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by December, 1964 sales was the five weeks from November 29, 1964, to January 2, 1965, the corresponding period in 1963 was from November 24, 1963, to December 28, 1963, for all types of contributors except independent retailers recruited in April 1964 from whom the December 1963 period was December 1, 1963 to January 4, 1964. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

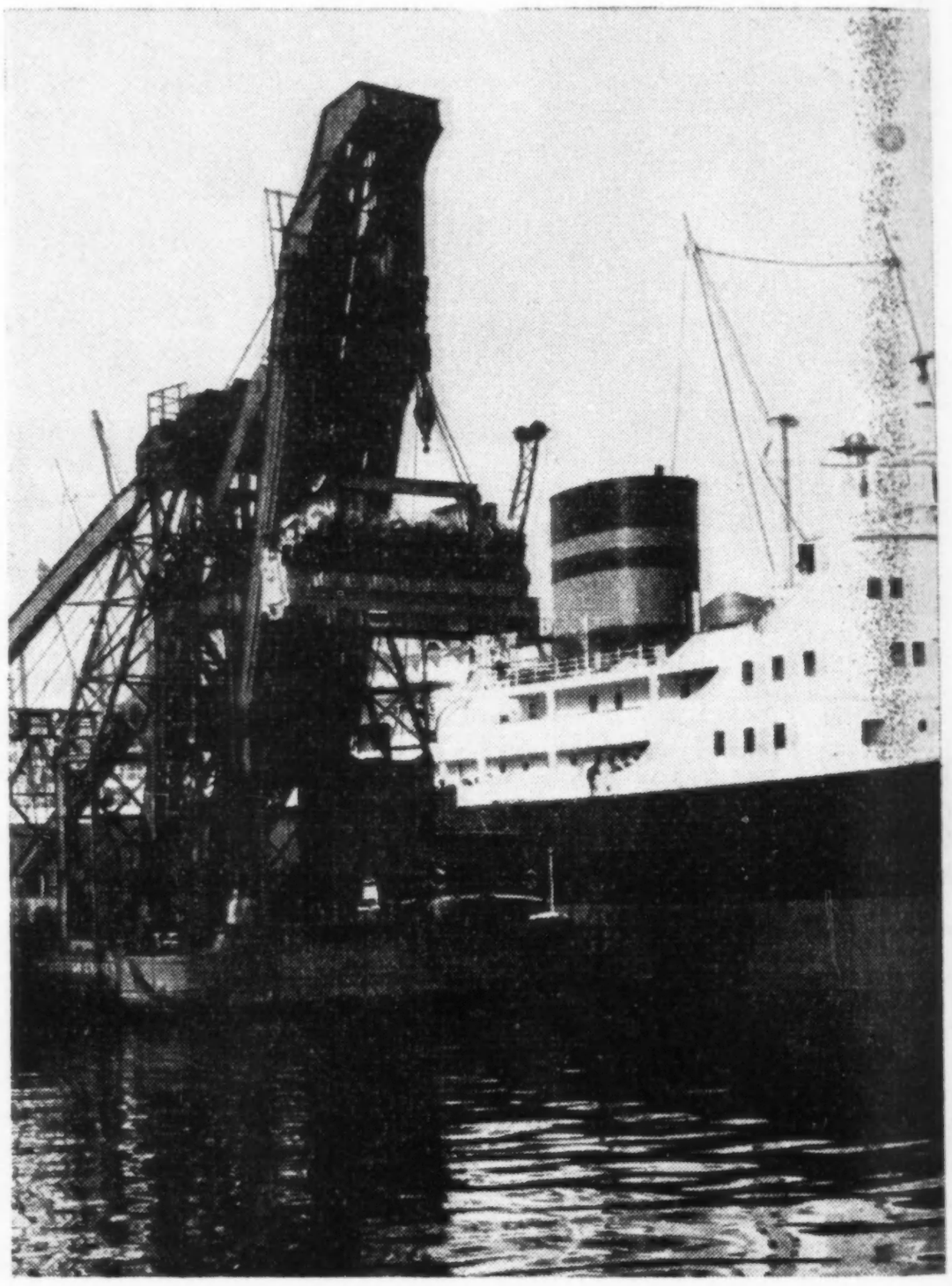
(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

MARINE ENGINES FOR CANADA



A Mirrlees marine propulsion engine being loaded on board the s.s. 'Pacific Envoy' at the Manchester and Salford Docks, for shipment to Vancouver, British Columbia. This is one of two 3,000 s.h.p,, 320 rev./min. engines, built by Mirrlees National Limited, a Hawker Siddeley company, for the Canadian ferry 'Queen of Burnaby.' This ferry, equipped with controllable pitch propeller, is the fifth vessel of its type, owned by British Columbia Ferries, of Vancouver, to be equipped with these engines.

Hire purchase business in December

THERE WAS A seasonal increase in hire-purchase and other instalment credit sales of durable goods shops in December compared with November, while new credit extended by hire-purchase finance houses showed a seasonal fall. Allowing as far as possible for normal seasonal influences, the level of business appears in both cases to have been well maintained.

Total instalments outstanding rose slightly during the month, largely under seasonal influences, to a total of £1,115 million at the end of the year, £156 million more than a year earlier.

Finance houses

New hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers, etc., was well maintained in December, considering the time of year. The value was about one-fifth more than in December 1963, an increase in line with that shown in November. Credit for used cars, the largest category, was about 30 per cent up, bringing the total for the year 1964 advanced on this category of goods to over £240 million, one-third more than in 1963. Credit for new cars was about one-fifth more in December than a year earlier, and the total for the year, about £160 million, was approaching 30 per cent above the 1963 figure. Total credit advanced for all types of goods in 1964 was more than £700 million, over one quarter higher than in the previous year.

Direct debt owed to finance houses fell by £5 million in December to a total of £754 million at the end of the month, the decline being due to seasonal influences. Compared with the end of 1963 there was a rise of £140 million.

Shops

Hire-purchase and other instalment credit sales by durable goods shops were much the same in December 1964 as in the corresponding month of the previous year, an increase of about 5 per cent for furniture shops being offset by a decrease of similar proportions for other durable goods shops. For the year as a whole furniture shops also showed a rise of around 5 per cent and, with other durable goods shops showing little change, there was a small rise for durable goods shops as a whole. The lack of buoyancy in sales of other durable goods shops, both in December and the year 1964, was due to the sharp fall in sales by organizations selling domestic appliances direct to the public, which are included in this group. Instalment credit sales of department stores, which are now shown as a separate category, for the year as a whole were approaching 5 per cent more than in the previous year.

Instalments outstanding to durable goods shops rose under seasonal influences by £9 million in December to an end year total of £330 million, £15 million more than a year earlier. Debt owing to department stores at £31 million also rose slightly.

Notes on the statistics

The index numbers of new credit extended by finance houses, shown in table 4, are related to the 1961 averages, instead of to 1957=100, as hitherto. This has resulted in no change in the relationship between the index numbers for various periods and the various types of goods. The index numbers which have already been published on the 1957 base have been scaled up or down so that they are now related to 1961=100. Each index number in the old series was multiplied by a factor obtained by dividing the 1957 average index for the category in question by the average of the monthly figures for that category in 1961. The relative importance of the various types of goods distinguished in the table remain as established in the comprehensive census of finance houses which was carried out in respect of 1957, adjusted by the changes between 1957 and 1961 shown by the returns of those finance houses – all the largest ones and a wide selection of the smaller ones – which report their monthly figures to the Board of Trade.

Monthly, quarterly and annual index numbers of the value of new credit extended for each type of goods and for the total of all goods are shown back to 1961, but the index numbers for 1960 and the earlier periods which have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* with 1957=100 from time to time for the separate types of goods may be converted to comparability with the 1961=100 series shown in table 4 by multiplying the series with 1957=100 by the following factors:—New private cars 0.60, used private cars 0.64, commercial motor vehicles 0.52, motor cycles, etc. 0.85, caravans 0.58, farm equipment and tractors 0.63, industrial and

Continued on page 346

Table 2 – Hire Purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

(£ million)

Period	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Change in Debt	
	By Shops (a)	By Finance Houses	Total		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	—11	
1962	271	490	761	808	—47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1961 1st Qtr.	55	151	206	208	— 2	+ 9
2nd Qtr.	59	179	238	217	+21	+ 3
3rd Qtr.	63	141	204	208	— 4	— 7
4th Qtr.	71	103	174	200	—26	—16
1962 1st Qtr.	56	117	173	219	—46	—35
2nd Qtr.	62	140	202	203	— 1	—16
3rd Qtr.	70	128	198	194	+ 4	+ 1
4th Qtr.	83	105	188	192	— 4	+ 3
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Including Department Stores.

Debt

Table 1 – Estimates of hire-purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD

£ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to durable goods shops	1961	303	298	295	291	288	288	287	286	285	283	284	289
	1962	284	277	271	269	267	269	271	273	276	278	282	290
	1963	289	288	287	285	286	289	290	293	296	298	303	315
	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
Owed directly to department stores	1961	27	27	26	26	26	25	26	26	25	26	26	27
	1962	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28
	1963	28	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	28	30
	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
Owed directly to finance houses	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
Total of above	1961	937	932	943	948	957	964	975	972	960	948	938	934
	1962	916	901	888	884	885	887	893	891	891	887	884	887
	1963	879	874	876	884	896	908	920	927	934	940	949	959
	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115

New business of durable goods shops

Table 3. Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (£303 million)	1961	100	90	97	102	111	89	89	92	94	97	100	116	93	97	106	110	116
	1962	105	88	97	109	126	89	88	88	87	95	105	113	106	110	119	125	133
	1963	114	94	107	119	136	93	92	98	100	109	110	118	113	123	128	135	144
	1964	116	106	107	112	138	108	107(a)	104	105	106	109	112	108	117	130	137	145
	1964	+2	+13	Nil	—5	+1	+17	+17	+6	+6	—3	—1	—6	—5	—5	+2	+2	Nil
Independents (£110 million)	1961	100	94	93	99	114	100	91	92	94	93	92	111	90	97	108	110	121
	1962	99	88	88	99	119	92	88	84	84	86	92	101	96	99	108	115	131
	1963	101	87	92	102	122	89	84	89	92	96	89	102	99	104	108	119	134
	1964	100	93	90	95	122	101	92(a)	89	91	91	88	96	91	97	108	117	138
	1964	—1	+7	—3	—7	Nil	+13	+10	Nil	—1	—5	—2	—6	—8	—6	—1	—1	+2
Multiples (£161 million)	1961	100	88	100	102	110	83	88	93	93	99	106	117	94	97	105	110	113
	1962	110	89	102	116	131	86	88	92	90	99	114	119	111	117	126	131	135
	1963	124	101	117	129	147	95	99	106	107	117	126	128	122	136	141	144	152
	1964	126	115	118	123	148	113	118(a)	113	114	114	125	121	118	129	143	149	151
	1964	+2	+14	+1	—5	+1	+19	+19	+7	+7	—2	—1	—6	—4	—5	+1	+3	—1
Co-operative Societies (£32 million)	1961	100	88	98	105	109	85	86	91	94	102	100	128	95	95	103	112	110
	1962	107	85	99	115	129	90	83	83	87	101	107	120	111	115	122	132	133
	1963	111	87	103	120	135	92	82	86	91	114	103	124	111	125	125	140	138
	1964	119	109	109	118	141	111	109(a)	108	110	113	106	119	114	121	139	150	136
	1964	+7	+26	+6	—2	+5	+20	+32	+26	+21	—1	+3	—4	+3	—3	+11	+7	—2
FURNITURE SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128 million)	1961	100	90	94	100	116	94	84	92	91	95	95	111	92	99	109	116	122
	1962	101	88	92	102	121	91	87	85	89	92	95	107	97	102	112	118	129
	1963	102	84	96	104	125	86	79	86	95	100	94	108	95	109	114	123	136
	1964	107	92	97	103	134	95	93(a)	89	96	95	98	106	97	106	125	129	146
	1964	+4	+10	Nil	—1	+7	+11	+17	+4	+1	—5	+4	—2	+2	—2	+9	+5	+7
Multiples (£62 million)	1961	100	87	96	101	116	91	81	88	91	95	102	113	93	97	107	116	123
	1962	104	87	96	106	126	91	86	84	90	95	102	111	101	105	118	124	134
	1963	108	87	102	111	133	89	85	87	99	105	102	115	99	116	122	128	146
	1964	114	95	107	109	144	98	97(a)	91	106	103	110	113	102	112	141	137	151
	1964	+5	+10	+4	—2	+8	+10	+14	+6	+7	—2	+7	—2	+2	—4	+15	+7	+4
Independents (£65 million)	1961	100	93	91	100	116	97	88	95	90	94	89	109	91	100	110	115	120
	1962	98	88	88	98	116	92	88	86	88	90	88	103	94	98	107	113	124
	1963	97	81	90	98	118	82	74	85	91	96	85	101	91	101	107	118	126
	1964	100	89	87	98	125	92	88(a)	87	87	88	87	100	92	101	110	121	140
	1964	+3	+10	—4	Nil	+6	+12	+19	+3	—5	—9	+1	—1	+1	Nil	+3	+3	+11
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143 million)	1961	100	91	100	102	107	86	94	93	96	98	105	118	93	96	104	105	112
	1962	109	89	100	115	131	86	89	92	86	96	114	116	112	116	124	130	138
	1963	125	105	117	131	146	99	105	111	106	115	126	126	129	136	140	144	153
	1964	124	119	116	119	140	120	120(a)	116	112	113	121	115	115	125	133	142	145
	1964	—1	+12	—1	—9	—4	+21	+15	+4	+6	—2	—4	—9	—10	—8	—5	—1	—5
Multiples (b) (£99 million)	1961	100	89	102	104	105	78	93	96	94	101	109	120	94	98	103	106	107
	1962	113	91	106	122	134	83	90	97	90	102	121	124	117	124	131	135	137
	1963	133	109	126	141	155	99	108	118	111	124	140	136	137	148	153	155	157
	1964	134	127	126	132	151	123	131(a)	127	119	121	135	126	128	140	145	156	151
	1964	+1	+16	—1	—7	—3	+24	+21	+7	+7	—3	—4	—7	—7	—6	—5	+1	—4
Radio and electrical, etc., shops, Total (£82 million)	1961	100	90	99	99	112	91	92	85	100	96	100	116	92	92	106	104	124
	1962	107	86	96	110	134	90	85	82	85	88	110	112	111	108	122	127	150
	1963	124	106	114	128	146	103	108	108	110	110	121	128	131	147	134	137	162
	1964	110	117	105	97	122	126	118(a)	109	109	104	101	100	96	97	107	117	138
	1964	—11	+10	—8	—24	—16	+23	+9	+1	—1	—5	—16	—22	—27	—23	—20	—14	—15
Multiples (c) (£37 million)	1961	100	82	102	102	114	76	89	82	99	102	105	121	95	92	107	105	127
	1962	115	85	106	123	147	86	82	86	94	96	124	128	125	118	138	136	163
	1963	144	118	138	153	168	108	120	123	129	128	152	156	156	149	163	156	181
	1964	123	139	118	106	127	143	143(a)	131	123	115	115	112	104	103	110	123	144
	1964	—15	+18	—15	—31	—24	+32	+19	+7	—4	—11	—24	—29	—33	—31	—32	—21	—20
Independents (d) (£45 million)	1961	100	95	96	98	111	104	95	88	101	92	96	113	89	92	105	103	122
	1962	99	86	87	99	124	93	88	80	79	81	98	98	99	101	108	119	140
	1963	107	97	95	108	127	99	97	95	94	96	95	104	111	108	110	120	146
	1964	101	100	94	91	118	113	97(a)	91	97	96	89	91	89	92	105	112	133
	1964	—6	+3	—1	—16	—7	+14	Nil	—4	+3	+1	—6	—13	—20	—15	—5	—7	—9
DEPARTMENT STORES (£54 million)	1961	100	96	93	100	112	104	93	91	96	97	86	122	85	93	110	112	114
	1962	104	95	93	105	122	111	89	87	91	94	95	116	95	104	120	125	121
	1963	105	93	92	106	128	107	86	87	90	100	87	121	93	105	124	135	126
	1964	109	99	95	103	139	118	92	89	96	99	91	110	93	106	124	137	152
	1964	+4	+6	+3	—3	+8	+10	+8	+3	+6	—1	+4	—9	Nil	+1	Nil	+2	+20

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, multiple radio and electrical shops (including multiple radio or television hire shops).
(c) As (b) except that electricity and gas showrooms are excluded.
(d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.

New business of finance houses

Table 4 – Index numbers of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new (£93 million)																	
1961	100	105	135	99	62	70	104	141	124	145	135	145	84	67	68	69	50
1962	97	87	122	96	82	74	87	101	102	143	121	120	87	82	95	89	61
1963	134	113	168	136	118	96	97	147	162	189	153	165	123	121	141	125	88
1964	171	166	205	173	141	145	157	196	210	201	204	203	156	159	163	157	104
1964	+28	+47	+22	+27	+20	+52	+64	+33	+29	+ 6	+33	+24	+28	+32	+16	+26	+19
Private cars – used (£190 million)																	
1961	100	110	129	96	65	84	115	131	118	140	129	125	92	71	76	69	51
1962	86	75	103	96	69	62	78	86	89	115	104	109	98	81	85	71	50
1963	94	72	111	105	89	52	67	97	108	121	103	116	104	96	105	91	72
1964	127	111	150	137	110	94	113	127	150	149	150	151	132	128	125	111	95
1964	+35	+55	+36	+30	+24	+80	+69	+31	+39	+23	+47	+30	+27	+35	+19	+23	+31
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)																	
1961	100	114	121	95	71	102	111	128	115	124	123	125	85	74	80	75	57
1962	77	84	88	73	65	81	82	89	82	97	84	84	68	66	75	71	49
1963	80	71	89	78	81	64	64	84	88	98	81	88	73	73	89	85	70
1964	96	95	110	90	90	92	90	103	113	109	107	100	81	89	96	96	77
1964	+21	+35	+23	+15	+10	+45	+41	+23	+29	+11	+32	+13	+11	+23	+ 7	+14	+9
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)																	
1961	100	100	144	108	48	61	92	146	137	157	138	137	115	73	62	50	32
1962	62	53	81	70	43	37	55	67	70	91	81	82	70	58	56	44	28
1963	61	41	79	75	48	26	34	62	74	87	75	83	80	62	61	49	34
1964	69	53	84	83	56	40	57	62	75	87	91	87	85	77	72	55	41
1964	+14	+31	+ 7	+10	+17	+57	+66	+ 1	+ 2	Nil	+20	+ 5	+ 5	+23	+18	+13	+19
Caravans – new and used (£12 million)																	
1961	100	84	137	109	71	43	80	128	127	141	144	132	109	85	93	72	47
1962	93	76	117	111	67	55	74	100	102	129	119	126	115	93	89	67	44
1963	100	68	135	120	78	43	57	104	141	137	126	134	122	103	101	79	54
1964	112	87	135	132	92	65	84	113	138	130	138	143	132	120	113	83	80
1964	+12	+29	+ 1	+10	+18	+52	+48	+ 9	— 2	— 5	+10	+ 6	+ 8	+17	+13	+ 5	+48
Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)																	
1961	100	93	127	105	75	80	77	122	122	122	136	126	106	83	94	80	50
1962	77	71	71	90	74	58	66	90	69	70	73	88	95	87	96	79	47
1963	87	65	84	107	91	56	54	84	87	90	75	102	112	107	104	96	72
1964	105	90	108	116	107	97	77	95	120	87	116	116	124	109	125	109	87
1964	+21	+38	+29	+ 9	+18	+72	+42	+13	+37	— 2	+55	+14	+11	+ 2	+20	+14	+21
Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)																	
1961	100	96	118	98	89	90	86	112	111	129	113	124	83	86	97	94	76
1962	91	106	98	85	75	91	107	121	95	108	91	102	76	77	84	75	65
1963	102	91	108	103	106	83	78	112	106	118	99	121	93	95	112	112	94
1964	151	135	165	149	156	131	138	136	168	168	158	171	136	140	169	166	133
1964	+49	+49	+53	+45	+48	+57	+78	+22	+59	+42	+60	+41	+46	+48	+51	+49	+42
Household goods (£59 million) (a)																	
1961	100	104	104	98	94	114	94	104	99	112	102	110	95	88	98	98	86
1962	89	84	84	94	96	98	81	74	73	91	87	99	95	88	99	97	91
1963	97	91	92	99	107	106	79	89	88	102	87	99	99	98	110	105	106
1964	96	107	99	85	94	122	97	101	102	100	96	85	80	89	92	89	100
1964	—1	+17	+ 7	—14	—12	+16	+23	+14	+15	— 2	+11	—14	—19	— 8	—17	—15	—5
Other goods (£33 million)																	
1961	100	98	108	96	98	121	73	101	93	121	109	104	97	88	91	110	92
1962	87	91	78	90	90	112	80	81	75	76	84	106	87	76	94	97	80
1963	96	85	98	95	106	101	67	86	91	101	102	106	90	88	108	100	110
1964	129	130	130	115	139	134	124	131	141	125	124	112	108	126	139	129	149
1964	+34	+53	+33	+22	+31	+33	+84	+52	+55	+24	+22	+ 6	+20	+42	+29	+29	+35
All goods (£574 million)																	
1961	100	106	125	98	72	88	103	126	116	134	125	126	92	75	80	76	59
1962	86	82	98	89	73	74	81	90	87	109	98	103	87	78	86	77	57
1963	97	80	111	103	94	70	71	100	108	123	103	115	99	94	107	96	79
1964	124	115	142	126	112	106	112	128	144	141	141	139	119	120	124	115	96
1964	+27	+44	+27	+22	+19	+52	+59	+27	+33	+15	+36	+20	+20	+28	+16	+20	+22

Note: Values shown are for year 1961.
(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

(Continued on next page

HIRE PURCHASE, continued

Table 5 – Owed to finance houses by retailers under block discounting arrangements

END OF PERIOD

£ million

	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1961 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	57
1962 . . .	58	57	60	59	58	59	58	57	57	56	52	52
1963 . . .	52	52	51	51	50	47	48	47	47	46	45	45
1964 . . .	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	47	47	47	48	49

building plant and equipment 0.36, household goods 0.83 and all goods 0.61.

A detailed account of the method of preparation of the monthly estimates of instalments outstanding and index number of hire-purchase and other instalment credit sales of shops was published in "Economic Trends" for September, 1961. The method of compilation remains essentially the same as there described except that the base now used has been moved forward to 1961 in place of 1957.

The composition of the durable goods shops total has been changed slightly compared with the total for household goods shops which has previously been published with 1957 as the base. The durable goods shops category now corresponds with that distinguished in the index of total retail trade. This has called for the exclusion from the old household goods shops total of the figures for ironmongers and hardware shops. The census of distribution for 1961 showed that sales of goods on instalment credit terms were of little significance for this group of shops, accounting for only about one and a half per cent of their total sales of goods. Department stores, whose household goods departments were formerly included in the household goods shops total, are now shown separately. As from April 1964, as noted in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10, 1964, department stores were asked to widen the scope of their returns to comprise all instalment credit business, including budget accounts, instead of confining them to hire purchase and credit sale transactions in household goods. Figures for department stores subsequent to April 1964 reflect movements in this wider range of transaction. Instalment credit sales by organisations selling durable household appliances direct to households are now included among multiple radio and electrical goods shops.

In addition to these changes, all contributors have been reclassified in preparing the index numbers related to 1961 in accordance with the kind of business and the size group revealed by the 1961 census of distribution. And in addition all contributors who sent in their returns too late to be used for the index for a particular month as originally published on the 1957 base have been used in the recalculation of the index numbers on the 1961 base. And monthly figures which had originally to be queried with contributors, but where the query was not cleared up in time for the incorporation of the figures in the original monthly calculations have also been incorporated where possible in the index numbers on the 1961 base.

Nevertheless, the changes shown in the index numbers of hire-purchase and other instalment credit sales, and in the total debt outstanding over the period 1961 to 1964 are much the same for total durable goods shops as for the old category of household goods shops and the figures for the main subdivisions also show similar trends although the reclassification of contributors, inclusion of late returns etc., in the new series has resulted in variations in the month-to-month movements, and consequently in the year-to-year percentage changes, particularly for individual months, in some cases. The main divergence between the old and the new series occurs in 1963-64 on account of the rapid growth, followed by a steep decline, in the instalment credit sales of organizations selling durable household appliances direct to the public, which were not included in the old series, but are included among multiple radio and electrical etc. shops in the new series.

Additional independent shops were invited in April 1964 to make monthly returns of their hire purchase and other instalment credit business to the Board of Trade. Figures from those shops which responded to this invitation have been used in the statistics from July 1964, and, after allowing for a number of long-standing contributors who were given the opportunity to withdraw from the panel, the total number of returns from independent shops used in the statistics was 777 at the end of 1964, compared with 542 a year earlier. Many multiple shop organizations (i.e. those with 10 or more branches) and department stores also contribute monthly figures. Monthly returns are also received from the Gas Council, Electricity Boards and the Co-operative Union.

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 16-18 .	Passenger, load carrying and dual-purpose vehicles; earth moving, road making and mobile lifting equipment; plant ancillaries and spares; trailers and motor cycles.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Feb. 24 .	Clothing; blankets; footwear; engineer's tools; generators; kitchen equipment; furniture, etc.	Located at Command Ordnance Depot, Kinnegar, Holywood, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Sale at The Mart, 13 Gloucester Street, Belfast.	Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, 1. (Tel. 20233).
Feb. 25 .	Plant and miscellaneous stores including diesel and petrol engined generator sets; diesel engined fork lift trucks; petrol engined air compressors; charging sets; Lister and Reliance auto trucks; industrial tractors and trailers; Fowler, Blackstone and Lister diesel engines; fuel injector pumps and injectors; Lister 3-cylinder crankshafts; petrol engines; cylinder heads and blocks; Tecalemit grease guns; wireless reception sets; power supply unit kits; crystal units; installation and conversion kits; receivers' headgear; amplifiers; soothing units; recording bridges; wavemeters; twin connectors; teleprinters and teleprinter equipment; daylight signalling lamps; central telephone office sets; co-ordinatograph; projection units; cable jacks; canvas tents; batteries; filament lamps; canvas satchels; mine detectors; stay wires; tubular tower equipment; telegraph poles (20 ft.-24 ft.); pneumatic picks; mono water pumps; purification set; armoured and canvas hose; gasoline hose; binoculars; measuring tapes; theodolites; survey equipment; aiming circle directors; telescopes; convex lenses; clinometers; prismatic and marching compasses; thermometers; drawing instruments; watches; small hand tools; large quantities of wireless, signalling and engine spares, etc.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Shropshire	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 53151).
March 4 .	Plant, textiles, clothing and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, near Hereford.	Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4336).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – MACHINE TOOLS

Horizontal, vertical, radial and deep hole drills; plain, universal, surface and thread grinders; centre and multi-tool lathes; horizontal, vertical, universal, duplex manufacturing and profile millers; honing, rifling, shaping, lapping machines; presses; saws, etc.

Location: Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, Middlesex.

Application for tender forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by February 25, 1965. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 17 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

The above sale will include furniture (including light oak bureaux and Formica-top tables), carpets, rugs and curtains; blankets; medical and gymnasium equipment; Meadows and Perkins petrol and diesel marine engines – petrol electric generating sets and petrol engines; miscellaneous vehicle, marine, generator and electrical spares; carpenters', fitters' and tinsmiths tools, guillotines and roller bending machines; micrometers, etc.; picks, axes and shovels; tubular scaffolding; acetate; vehicle tyres and inner tubes; aircraft radiators and coolers, etc.

March 3 .	Sale will consist mainly of various types of hutting (timber, sectional-timber, etc.).	Royal Air Force, Melksham . . .	Thompson, Noad & Phipp (AFD1). 39 Market Place, Chippenham, Wilts. (Tel. 2271-2).
March 18 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*). All other catalogues free.

TENDER SALES

Valiant aircraft for sale as scrap. Applications for tenders should be addressed to Ministry of Defence AFC19a (Air), Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Apply to Ministry of Defence AFC19a (Air), Turnstile House, London, W.C.1 for tender forms for the purchase, dismantling and removal of Seco Hut and 50,000-gallon water tower near Prestwick, and radar cabin and gantry near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Minister to see British trade displays in Germany

MR. E. C. REDHEAD, Minister of State (Overseas) at the Board of Trade, is to make a three day visit to West Germany later this month to see British exhibits at three international trade fairs.

The Minister will first call at the International Household Goods and Hardware Fair, Cologne, on February 20, where 34 British firms will occupy stands covering some 6,000 sq. ft. in displays organized in collaboration with the Board of Trade by three trade associations – the Hardware Manufacturers' Association, the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers, and the Federation of British Horticultural Exporters Ltd. Their exhibits will include domestic heating appliances and other household products, garden furniture, plastic tableware, catering utensils, gardening equipment and other types of hand tools. The Cologne event will be held from February 18 to 21.

On February 21 Mr. Redhead attends the opening ceremony of the International Spring Fair, Frankfurt, before touring the British exhibits. Twenty-five British firms will occupy a total of nearly 11,000 sq. ft. at this Fair. Each will have an individual stand in one of three separate displays organized in collaboration with the Board of Trade by the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association, the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers. Their exhibits will include a number of grand pianos, a very wide selection of Axminster and Wilton carpets and rugs, and a comprehensive range of stationery items. The International Spring Fair closes on February 25.

The Minister's third visit will be to the International Leather Goods Fair, Offenbach (February 20-25), where for the third successive year the Board of Trade is assisting the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association in mounting a display. Twenty-one member-firms will show an extensive range of hand-bags, luggage and travel goods, purses and wallets, novelty and personal items, as well as beauty cases.

In addition to the exhibitors in the official displays, 63 British firms will exhibit independently at Cologne and 29 at Frankfurt.

British footwear display at Stuttgart

ON JANUARY 22, a display of British footwear was opened at the British Consulate-General, Stuttgart, by the Consul General, Mr. R. P. Heppel. The opening of the display was preceded by a reception which was attended by representatives of the footwear trade, the press and the local Chambers of Commerce. The products of six British manufacturers were on display.

In his opening address the Consul General said that it must be generally agreed that English taste and workmanship had set the standard of male sartorial elegance since the days of George IV. Although the eyecatching styles of the Italian shoe designers had had a certain success, there were signs that public taste was turning again to British styles. Despite the Common Market tariff, British exports of footwear to the Federal Republic of Germany were increasing. This success was due to the combination of distinctive British elegance and durability.

The press gave good coverage to the exhibition; one newspaper remarking that, although only one make of shoes carried the crown of Royal approval, all were elegant enough to grace the feet of a Queen. It is intended that the shoes shall be kept on display at the Consulate-General for several weeks.

Commonwealth Trade Fair

The Commonwealth Union of Trade have announced that the Commonwealth Trade Fair will be held from September 6-11 at Alexandra Palace. Exhibition space will be available to firms located within the Commonwealth which manufacture or provide goods and services (other than retail) to Commonwealth governments and 'Ancillary Services'.

Further information is available from the organizers C.E.E. Exhibition Organisers Ltd., 286 Munster Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

Some 50 companies exhibited the latest developments at the Power in Industry Exhibition, organized by the London Electricity Board, Northern District, at Kings' Hall, Hackney, London, recently. Among the many exhibits to be seen was this ruby laser, pictured on the stand of G. & E. Bradley Ltd. The laser produces a beam of light so intense that it can burn holes through the hardest materials. The possible applications of lasers are enormous and range from engineering processes to the fields of medicine and communications. Theoretically all the world's telephone conversations could be transmitted simultaneously down a single laser beam.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom ...	*Feb. 5*	*May 7*
Outside Europe ...	*Jan. 1*	*Apl. 2*
Europe	*Dec. 4*	*Mar. 5*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3557, Germany and Scandinavia: 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Middle East: 3558, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

** indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists:

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 5, January 1, and December 4, respectively.

EUROPE

Amendment:

PARIS: The Board of Trade have been informed that the Open Air Camping and Sports Exhibition will be held from April 22-May 2, 1965 and not from April 17-May 2, 1965, and that inquiries should be sent to 23 Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Paris 2e and not to the address shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 4, 1964.

Additions:

MONTREUX: INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION AND ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS EXHIBITION – April 17-22, 1965.
* Apply, Secretariat, Postfach 97, Montreux.

AMSTERDAM: LADIES FASHION FAIR (DACOVA) – April 26-29, 1965.
Apply, Secretariat, Prins Hendrikkade 133, Amsterdam-C.

DORNBIRN: INTERNATIONAL EXPORT AND SAMPLES FAIR (TEXTILES) – July 17-25, 1965.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Knightsbridge 6938.)

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL HEATING AND VENTILATING EXHIBITION – September 11-19, 1965.
* Apply, Salon International du Chauffage, 178 Avenue Louise, Brussels 5.

GENEVA: SALON DES ARTS MENAGERS (HOUSEHOLD EXHIBITION) – October 27-November 7, 1965.
* Apply, Secretariat, 54b Rte. des Accacias, Geneva.

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A consignment of 'Fulbora' flat roof rainwater outlets being loaded for delivery to the docks. This particular consignment was going to the new Hussein Sports City in Amman, Jordan, where 'Fulbora' outlets will be used to drain the roofs of various buildings being constructed.

Crates being prepared at the Kew, Surrey, factory of Dodge Brothers (Britain) Limited for the shipment of trucks in knocked-down form to Cambodia. Cabs for two of the 36 one-ton trucks ordered, valued at more than £60,000, can be seen in the background prior to crating.

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Western Germany

As ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 5, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Federal Germany have agreed to continue during 1965 the bilateral trade arrangements in force during 1963 and 1964, subject to certain modifications which result mainly from measures of trade liberalization by West Germany. For information purposes the list of quotas (originally published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 26, 1963) is repeated below in its currently amended form. The original serial numbers have been retained.

Serial No.	Commodity	Commodity Code Numbers	DM
2	Canned and bottled fruit and canned and bottled fruit juices.	2006 ex 72, ex 75, ex 79 2007 ex 13, ex 23	1,000,000
3	Wine	2205 51, 59, 61, 69, 90	p.m.
4	Ice cream	1806 51, ex 59	200,000
	Ice cream mix	2107 21, ex 39	
6	Herrings, cured	0302 51	3,000,000
7	(a) Azaleas in flower or in bud	0602 ex 57	100,000
	(b) Apple trees on root stocks and apple seedlings	0602 ex 51	100,000
8	Fresh cut flowers	0603 11, 12, 13, 19	150,000
9	Fresh vegetables	0701 14, 41, 51, 52, 71, 81, 85	200,000
10	Miscellaneous foodstuffs not otherwise specified including:		11,000,000
	(a) Breakfast cereals	1902 ex 10, ex 91, ex 99	
	(b) Canned vegetables	2002 ex 54, ex 55, ex 56, ex 59	See footnote (i)
	(c) Marmalades, jams and table jellies	2005 ex 95	See footnote (ii)
	(d) Pickles	2001 ex 10, ex 90	
	(e) Soups	2105 ex 20, ex 51, ex 59	See footnote (iii)
	(f) Cocoa preparations including drinking chocolate	1902 10, 50, ex 91	
	(g) Whale solubles.	2301 ex 99, 2307 30	See footnote (iii)
	(h) Fish based cat and dog foods not containing cereals or cereal products	2307 ex 61	See footnote (iv)
11	Prepared doughnut mix	ex 1902 91	50,000
12	Speciality flour	1902 99	150 tons
15	Glace cherries	2004 ex 51	p.m.
16	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products from Dependent Overseas Territories	—	1,500,000 See footnote (v)

Notes:

(i) Not more than DM 800,000.
(ii) Not more than DM 850,000.
(iii) *De facto* liberalized.
(iv) The import of meat based cat and dog foods is excluded on grounds of veterinary regulations. This quota does not include fish based cat and dog foods having a cereal content. These are subject to the payment of a levy under the EEC cereal regulation and are not subject to quantitative restrictions.
(v) This heading is valid for imports of goods not listed elsewhere in this Annex consigned direct from any of the Dependent Overseas Territories to the Federal Republic accompanied by a certificate of origin. Individual transactions shall not exceed DM 24,000 in value. The Federal Republic reserves its right to limit imports under this heading to a maximum of 12 per cent of the quota for each commodity type. Imports of products falling under commodity code numbers 0401 50, 0402 13, 19, 90 and 0403 10, 50 are not included under this quota.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 367, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2306).

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Renewal of Benelux trade agreements

A NOTICE published in the Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting* No. 4 of January 27, 1965, summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at January 1, 1965.

In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Country	Validity of Agreement
Austria	April 1, 1964 – March 31, 1965
Bulgaria	January 1, 1965 – December 31, 1967
Denmark	December 1, 1964 – November 30, 1965
*Germany, East	January 1, 1965 – December 31, 1965
Israel	September 1, 1964 – August 31, 1965
Japan	Entered into force permanently on April 10, 1962
Morocco	July 1, 1964 – June 30, 1965
Norway	May 1, 1964 – April 30, 1965
Portugal	October 1, 1964 – September 30, 1965
Rumania	October 1, 1964 – September 30, 1965
Spain	April 15, 1964 – April 14, 1965
Sweden	March 1, 1964 – February 28, 1965
Switzerland	April 1, 1964 – March 31, 1965
Yugoslavia	July 1, 1964 – June 30, 1965

* Validity of quota lists for trade between The Netherlands and East Germany agreed between The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce for Germany and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade.

Indonesia and Yugoslavia

IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN reported in the Djakarta press that an Agreement on Economic Co-operation and Long Term Trade between Indonesia and Yugoslavia was signed there on January 19.

The first trade agreement between the two countries was signed on December 14, 1956, in Belgrade. This was for a period of one year and was renewed each year until an Agreement on Economic Co-operation and Long Term Trade was signed in Djakarta on July 29, 1961. This agreement was valid until the end of December 1964 and it has now been renewed for a further period of three years until December 31, 1967.

The agreement provides for the purchase by Yugoslavia of rubber, tin, copra, spices, etc., and in return Indonesia will be supplied with tractors, agricultural tools, electrical equipment, pharmaceutical and chemical products, raw materials and industrial spare parts.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 5279/G.

Indonesia and Pakistan

IT HAS RECENTLY been reported that a protocol to the Pakistani/Indonesian trade agreement which was renewed in July 1964 and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 20, 1964, was signed in Djakarta on January 11, 1965.

Pakistan will extend export credit to Indonesia up to the amount of U.S.$10 million for the purchase of goods from Pakistan and payments of freight from Pakistan to Indonesia. This will be on the basis of deferred payment for one year from the date of shipment from Pakistan of the C. and F. value of the goods concerned.

The list of commodities involved has not as yet been published.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE. 3504/G.

Construction projects in Hong Kong

The current issue of *The Consulting Engineer* is a special Hong Kong issue, in which the entire contents (apart from some regular features) are devoted to a survey of construction and engineering achievements in the Crown Colony, and of the contributions of British consultants to its development. The contributions include an article by the Director of Public Works, Hong Kong, on the range of construction developments for which his department is responsible and accounts by some British firms of particular projects in which they have been associated. *The Consulting Engineer* is published from 147, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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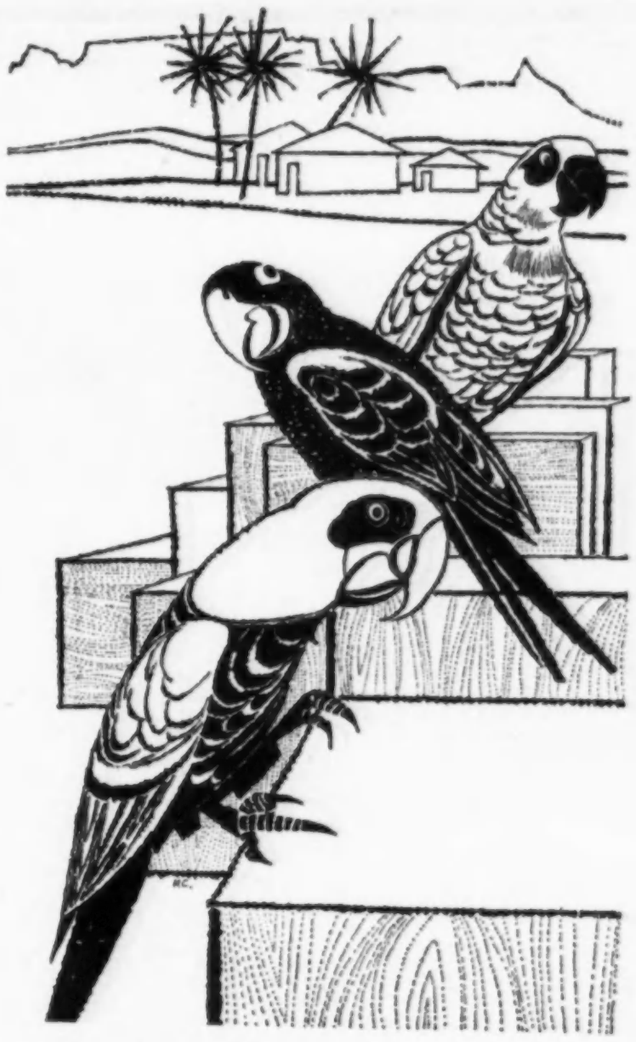

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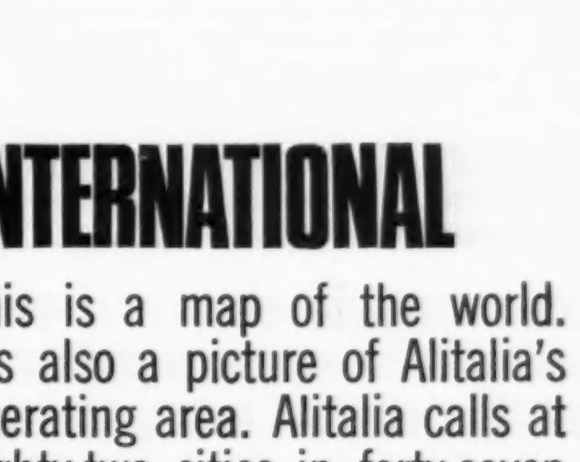

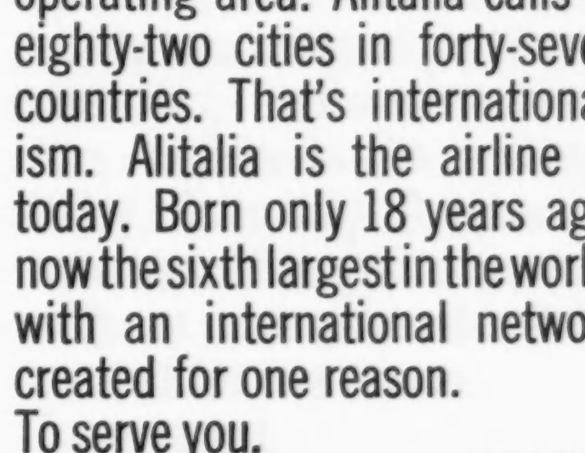

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

AUSTRALIA

Building Project for South Australian Government Public Buildings Department. (Further Information.) Closing dates, March 2, March 18, March 23. E.S.B. 32085/64.

Dam Construction for Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. March 8. E.S.B. 3491/65.

Metal Roof and Wall Covering for Corporation of the Treasurer of Queensland. March 2. E.S.B. 3495/65.

Insulators for Dalby Town Council. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 25. E.S.B. 1755/65.*

Steel for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. February 25. E.S.B. 3769/65.

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney:

Rotary Distributors. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 16. E.S.B. 2251/65.

Sewage Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 16. E.S.B. 2813/65.

Sewage Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 16. E.S.B. 2814/65.

Postmaster-General's Department:

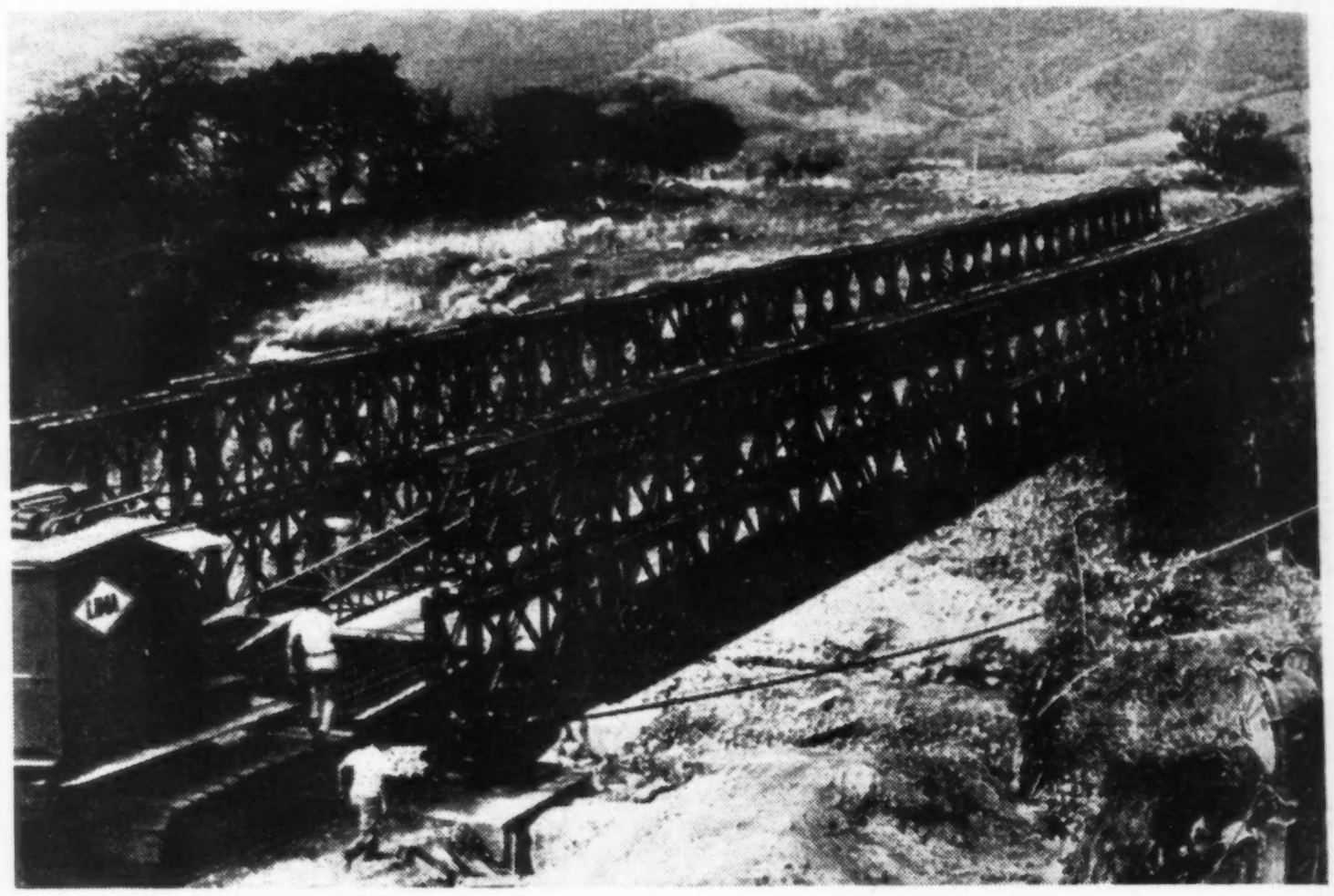
Switch Wiper Assemblies and Parts. March 30. E.S.B. 3752/65.*

Telephone Parts. March 25. E.S.B. 3191/65.*

Uniselector Parts. March 23. E.S.B. 3739/65.*

BURMA

Cloth for Ministry of Supply and Co-operative Corporation No. 12. February 26. E.S.B. 3443/65.*



When a volcano eruption in Costa Rica destroyed two bridges, two 180ft. clearspan Bailey bridges were erected to take their place. The bridges were supplied by HM Government to Costa Rica by Thomas Storey (Engineers) Ltd., members of the Acrow Group of London, and were erected by Storey local agents in a record time of 40 hours.

Radio Equipment for Director of Civil Aviation. March 31. E.S.B. 3787/65.*

Radio Equipment for Electrical Stores Corporation. March 1. E.S.B. 3442/65.*

Diesel Engines for Socialist Economy Construction Committee. March 5. E.S.B. 3437/65.*

Burma Railways:

Locomotive Fittings. March 10. E.S.B. 3436/65.*

Locomotive Fittings. March 10. E.S.B. 3444/65.*

Locomotive Fittings. March 5. E.S.B. 3445/65.*

Locomotive Wheels. March 1. E.S.B. 3446/65.*

Locomotive Parts. March 31. E.S.B. 3786/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Bailey Bridges. March 1. E.S.B. 3433/65.*

Printing Ink. February 25. E.S.B. 3441/65.*

Bolts and Nuts. March 9. E.S.B. 3780/65.*

Cement. March 9. E.S.B. 3779/65.*

Steel Bars, Nuts and Bolts. March 9. E.S.B. 3781/65.*

Vehicle Spares March 15. E.S.B. 3406/65.*

Oil Well Cement. March 1. E.S.B. 3435/65.*

Piston Sets. February 26. E.S.B. 3439/65.*

Motor Cycle Spares and Accessories. March 5. E.S.B. 3788/65.*

Gold Paper. March 1. E.S.B. 3789/65.*

Bridge. March 1. E.S.B. 3434/65.*

Steel Plates. March 9. E.S.B. 3782/65.*

Brushes. March 9. E.S.B. 3783/65.*

Motor Cycle Parts and Accessories. March 10. E.S.B. 3784/65.*

Aluminium. February 26. E.S.B. 3791/65.*

Pig Iron. February 27. E.S.B. 3792/65.*

Calcium Carbide. February 25. E.S.B. 3790/65.*

Pharmaceuticals. February 28. E.S.B. 3440/65.*

CANADA

Steel Towers for Manitoba Hydro. February 24. E.S.B. 3777/65.*

CEYLON

Paper; Plastic; Machinery for Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. March 31. E.S.B. 2838/65.*

Water Supply Scheme for Ministry of Health. March 9. E.S.B. 3719/65.

Wiring of Buildings for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Water. (Further Information.) Closing date brought forward to March 9 Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1724/65.*

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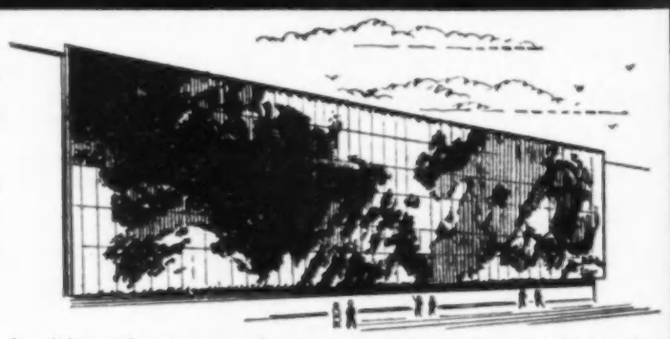


The world's largest mural, 200 ft. x 50 ft., painted by Stefan Knapp on glass fused to steel, weighing 52 tons and consisting of 280 panels each 8 ft. x 4 ft., had to be packed in England and delivered to a department store in Paramus, New Jersey, U.S.A. It was housed in specially reinforced and padded cases, shipped by ss *Maronia* and delivered to the store by road. It took a crew of six men about one month to hang the mural on the exterior wall of the store, as compared with only seven days to pack and transport it. An individual operation certainly, but the same meticulous care is given to all the recurrent exports which are handled by the Export Packing Division of Lloyd's Packing Warehouses Group of Companies.

THE EXPORT PACKING DIVISION
of the LLOYD'S PACKING WAREHOUSES GROUP OF COMPANIES
Head Office: 20 PRINCESS STREET · MANCHESTER 1 · *Telephone:* CENtral 4400

de Provisiones del Departamento de Santander. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 3402/65.*
Transformers for Empresas Publicas de Medellin. April 30. E.S.B. 3196/65.
Water Treatment Plant for Industria Licorera de Caldas. (Further Information.) Closing date is now February 26. E.S.B. 28018/64.*

COSTA RICA

El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
Power Equipment. March 1. E.S.B. 3754/65.*
Power Equipment. March 23. E.S.B. 3758/65.*

CYPRUS

Ministry of Health:
Hospital Equipment. February 27. E.S.B. 3741/65.*
Medical Equipment. February 27. E.S.B. 3742/65.*

EGYPT

Processing and Canning Plants for General Organization for Industrialization. (Further Information.) Supplementary details now available for perusal. E.S.B. 18338/64.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Boiler Tubes. March 2. E.S.B. 3766/65.*
Graphite. March 1. E.S.B. 3765/65.*
Penicillin Injections. March 2. E.S.B. 3768/65.*
Cameras. February 26. E.S.B. 3164/65.*
Fibre. February 24. E.S.B. 3167/65.*
Valves and Strainers. February 26. E.S.B. 3166/65.*
Pharmaceuticals. February 25. E.S.B. 3165/65.*
Steel Pipes. February 24. E.S.B. 2881/65.*
Testing Machine. February 26. E.S.B. 3163/65.*
Wire. February 26. E.S.B. 3155/65.*
Heat Exchangers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27164/64.*
Diesel Engine. March 1. E.S.B. 3764/65.*
Steel. March 3. E.S.B. 3822/65.*
Steel. March 8. E.S.B. 3824/65.*
Ferro-Chromium. March 2. E.S.B. 3825/65.*
Steel. March 1. E.S.B. 3826/65.*
VHF Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 22440/64.*
Cell and Battery Components (Further Information.) E.S.B. 19774/64.*
Raw Materials for Paint and Lacquers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27564/64.*

FRANCE

Office Furniture for SHAPE, Paris. February 24. E.S.B. 3760/65.*

GREECE

Machinery and Equipment for Dairy Plant for Agricultural Bank of Greece. (Further Information.) Closing date (on re-issue) March 4. E.S.B. 15259/64.
Railway Equipment for Hellenic State Railways. March 16. E.S.B. 3487/65.
Ministry of Trade:
Contractors' Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date (on re-issue) March 5. E.S.B. 28806/64.*
Radio Telephone Systems. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 27. E.S.B. 35863/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. Repeat of Tender for Metal Hardness Testing Instrument. March 12. E.S.B. 21697/64.*
Wire Rope. February 24. E.S.B. 3485/65.*

INDIA

Aircraft Instrument Spare Parts for India Supply Mission. March 11. E.S.B. 3774/65.
Blind Valves for Bombay Port Trust. March 18. E.S.B. 3078/65.
Crane for the Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1379/65.*
Machines and Tools for National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. March 17. E.S.B. 3457/65.
Press for the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. March 8. E.S.B. 3104/65.
Telephone Operator's Sets for Posts and Telegraphs Department, Calcutta. March 30. E.S.B. 3706/65.
National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Belt Conveyors. March 1. E.S.B. 3714/65.*
Roll Crusher; Vibrating Screen. March 1. E.S.B. 3713/65.*
Hindustan Cables Limited:
Numbered Paper. March 8. E.S.B. 3091/65.
Polythene Washers. March 8. E.S.B. 3200/65.
U.P. State Electricity Board:
Conductors, etc. March 29. E.S.B. 3102/65.
Mercury Arc Rectifiers. April 20. E.S.B. 3456/65.
Power Transformers. April 15. E.S.B. 3455/65.
Directorate of Supplies and Disposal.:
Machine Tools. March 9. E.S.B. 3101/65.*
Metal. March 23. E.S.B. 3453/65.*
Water Regulator Spares. March 11. E.S.B. 3454/65.*
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
Capacitor Paper. March 26. E.S.B. 3452/65.
Magnetic Steel. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2667/65.*
Paper. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 26. E.S.B. 36535/64.
Tissue Paper. Closing date postponed to March 26. E.S.B. 28815/64.
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:
Electro-plating Tanks and Barrels. March 8. E.S.B. 3093/65.*
Flexible Shaft Grinders. March 8. E.S.B. 3096/65.*
Exhaust Fans. March 8. E.S.B. 3094/65.*
Foundry Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2653/65.*
Fume Extraction Plant. March 19. E.S.B. 3797/65.
Impregnation Plant. March 8. E.S.B. 3092/65.*
Rectifiers. March 8. E.S.B. 3095/65.*
Sand Plant Equipment. March 5. E.S.B. 3796/65.
Testing Sets; Wire Cutting Machines; Coil Bending Machines. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1179/65.*

IRAQ

Generating Sets for Ministry of Oil. February 28. E.S.B. 3735/65.*
Metal for Government Purchasing Board. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 3733/65.
Ministry of Finance:
Audio Tape. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2845/65.*
Images Orthicon. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2846/65.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Electrical Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 989/65.*
Water Supply Scheme. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 986/65.*
Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
Aluminium Trays. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2847/65.*
Electric Fans. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2848/65.*
Cooking Utensils. March 10. E.S.B. 3734/65.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Water Softening Plant for Kerry County Council. March 8. E.S.B. 3410/65.

KENYA

Meters for City Council of Nairobi. March 1. E.S.B. 3178/65.*

KUWAIT

Valves for Central Tenders Committee. February 24. E.S.B. 3747/65.*
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Switchgear. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 3744/65.*
VHF Stations. February 28. E.S.B. 3123/65.*
Pipes and Fittings. February 28. E.S.B. 3122/65.*

LIBYA

Constructional Project for Central Tenders Board. March 1. E.S.B. 3473/65.
Transformers and Conductors for Electricity Corporation of Tripolitania. February 27. E.S.B. 3474/65.

MALAWI

Fertilizers for Malawi Government Central Tender Board. March 19. E.S.B. 3427/65.

MALAYSIA

Air-conditioning Equipment for the Public Works Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2644/65.*

MOROCCO

Television Equipment for Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine. March 29. Tender documents (in French) now available. E.S.B. 3479/65.*

NEW ZEALAND

Construction of Artesian Wells and Installation of Pumping Plant for Wanganui City Council. Closing date postponed to February 26. E.S.B. 35961/64.*
HT Switchgear for Wellington City Corporation. March 23. E.S.B. 3470/65.*
Railway Turnouts and Crossings for Napier Harbour Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2201/65.*
General Post Office:
Grindstone. March 5. E.S.B. 3814/65.*
Forceps. March 9. E.S.B. 3807/65.*
Iron and Steel. March 10. E.S.B. 3806/65.*
Switchboard Lamps. March 5. E.S.B. 3743/65.*

NIGERIA

Telescopic Doors for Niger Dams Authority. (Further Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 36564/64.

PAKISTAN

Bridge Construction for Communications and Works Department. (Pre-qualification Notice.) Apply by February 25. E.S.B. 3469/65.
Trailer and Truck for East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. February 24. E.S.B. 3499/65.*
Railway Board:
Workshop Machinery. March 3. E.S.B. 3498/65.
Railway Carriages. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 19. E.S.B. 723/65.*
Telegraph and Telephone Department:
Cable. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2281/65.*
Coaxial Cable. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1139/65.*
Microwave Spurs. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1140/65.*
Directorate of Supply:
Electrical Equipment. February 27. E.S.B. 3111/65.*
Miscellaneous Machinery. February 27. E.S.B. 3703/65.*
Vacuum Suction Machines. February 25. E.S.B. 3109/65.*
Road Roller. February 25. E.S.B. 3107/65.*

PHILIPPINES

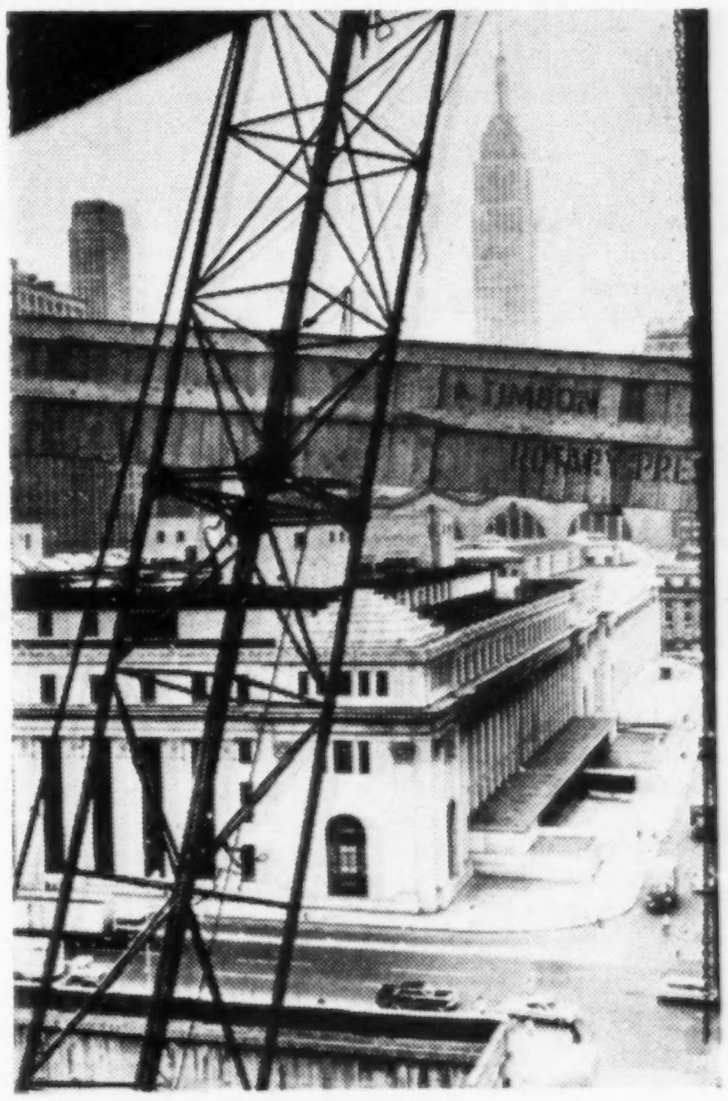
Water Treatment Plant for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. March 17. E.S.B. 3413/65.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Agriculture:
Crawler Tractors and Ploughs. March 17. E.S.B. 3459/65.
Water Wells. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 2963/65.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Railways:
Telephone Equipment. February 26. E.S.B. 3130/65.*
Copper Clamps. February 26. E.S.B. 3132/65.*



Part of a machine made by Timsons Ltd., rotary press manufacturers of London, being installed in New York. 'Fifty-eight per cent of our total orders are for export and this we feel represents a very creditable effort' said Mr. E. A. Timson, the firm's chairman and managing director at its recent annual works party.

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Trimming Presses. February 26. E.S.B. 3131/65.*
State Tender Board:
Microscope. February 25. E.S.B. 3174/65.*
Centrifuge. February 25. E.S.B. 3187/65.*
Call System and Distribution Board. February 24. E.S.B. 3186/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. February 25. E.S.B. 3173/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. February 25. E.S.B. 3172/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. February 26. E.S.B. 3176/65.*
Cape Provincial Tender Board:
Pumps. February 26. Tender notice available. E.S.B. 3729/65.*
Front End Loader. February 26. Tender notice available. E.S.B. 3728/65.*
Scientific Instruments. March 21. E.S.B. 3738/65.
Hand Tools. February 26. E.S.B. 3731/65.*
Textiles. February 26. E.S.B. 3730/65.*
Cotton Tape. February 26. E.S.B. 3737/65.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia Government Tender Board:
Oscilloscopes. February 25. E.S.B. 3423/65.*
Blankets. February 25. E.S.B. 3424/65.*

SPAIN

Constructional Project for Junta de Obras y Servicios del Puerto de Gijon-Musel. March 3. E.S.B. 3736/65.

SUDAN

Air-conditioning Plants for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. March 8. E.S.B. 3197/65.*
Graphotype Machines for Central Electricity and Water Administration. February 25. E.S.B. 3462/65.*
Sudan Railways:
Drilling Machine. March 18. E.S.B. 3772/65.*
Electrical Welding Set. March 2. E.S.B. 3403/65.*
Linseed Oil. March 3. E.S.B. 3465/65.*
Wheels and Axles. March 4. E.S.B. 3464/65.*
Mobile Crane. March 16. E.S.B. 3404/65.*
Railway Underframes. March 10. E.S.B. 3192/65.
Slotting Machine. February 25. E.S.B. 3405/65.*

SYRIA

Locomotives for Chemins de fer Syriens. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 11. E.S.B. 35873/64.*
Hijazian Railway:
Calcium Carbide. March 15. E.S.B. 3401/65.
Tin Plate. March 15. E.S.B. 3458/65.

THAILAND

Cocoa for Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. February 25. E.S.B. 3776/65.
Kaolin for National Economic Development Co. March 2. E.S.B. 3775/65.*
Sulphur for the Thai Paper Factory. February 26. E.S.B. 3419/65.
X-ray Machines for Medical Service Department. February 25. E.S.B. 3475/65.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Radio Telephone Equipment for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. March 30. E.S.B. 3778/65.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Drilling Equipment for United Nations. February 26. E.S.B. 3680/65.*
Generators for Bureau of Reclamation. March 9. E.S.B. 3795/65.*

URUGUAY

Computers for Administracion Nacional de Puertos. March 22. E.S.B. 3477/65.
Stencils Machine for Bank of the Republic. March 15. E.S.B. 3478/65
State Electricity Board:
Cathode Dischargers. Closing date postponed to March 26. E.S.B. 2635/65.
Transformers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 25. E.S.B. 2634/65.

VIETNAM

Machine Tools, Trucks, Beams, etc., for National Economy Ministry. March 8. E.S.B. 3717/65.*

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex No. 25977.)

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Australia
Agency inquiry for builders' supplies; hardware. (E.S.B. 3307/65.)
Inquiry for sodium sulphide. (E.S.B. 2442/65.)
Inquiry for hospital equipment; furnishings and fittings; building materials. (E.S.B. 2990/65.)
Inquiry for glassware; pottery and china; soap. (E.S.B. 3355/65.)

Austria
Agency inquiry for handles for handbags. (E.S.B. 2984/65.)
Inquiry for medical instruments, equipment and appliances. (E.S.B. 36401/64.)
Market report on veterinary products. (E.S.B. 30084/64.)
Market report on pharmaceutical preparations. (E.S.B. 30469/64.)
General report on the Austrian market. (E.S.B. 30469/64.)

British Guiana
Agency inquiry for adhesive tape; Christmas crackers; mincemeat. (E.S.B. 2959/65.)

Canada
Inquiry for bagpipes; Scottish clothing and regalia; Scottish music and recordings. (E.S.B. 3312/65.)
Inquiry for bathroom fittings; chinaware; clothing; cycle accessories; domestic electric appliances; hardware; housewares; tools; toys and sports goods, etc. (E.S.B. 2986/65.)
Inquiry for universal joints. (E.S.B. 2931/65.)

Colombia
Agency inquiry for electrodes; welding equipment. (E.S.B. 2572/65.)

Denmark
Inquiry for veneers. (E.S.B. 2747/65.)

Ethiopia
Inquiry for material and fittings for umbrellas. (E.S.B. 3026/65.)

Finland
Inquiry for woollen and worsted cloth. (E.S.B. 2928/65.)

France
Agency inquiry for electronics equipment; automobile accessories. (E.S.B. 2960/65.)
Agency inquiry for fancy goods. (E.S.B. 2746/65.)
Agency inquiry for men's and women's wear. (E.S.B. 2745/65.)
Inquiry for garage equipment; industrial supplies; tools; welding equipment. (E.S.B. 2368/65.)
Inquiry for beef hindquarters. (E.S.B. 1474/65.)
Index of building and public works industries. (E.S.B. 2980/65.)

France/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6208/G.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for medical instruments. (E.S.B. 3071/65.)
Inquiry for brass tubings for musical instruments. (E.S.B. 2539/65.)
Inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 692/65.)
Inquiry for plastics heels. (E.S.B. 2978/65.)
Import opportunity – potatoes. (C.R.E. 66/65.)

Ghana
Inquiry for cotton interlock; edging laces. (E.S.B. 2975/65.)

India
Industrial development. (E.S.B. 36231/64.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for fertilizers; insecticides; seeds; sprayers. (E.S.B. 2141/65.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for confectionery; grocery lines; offal. (E.S.B. 2587/65.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals; plastics materials and machinery. (E.S.B. 2530/65.)
Agency inquiry for boilers; generators; welding equipment. (E.S.B. 2776/65.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals; machinery and equipment for paper industries. (E.S.B. 2779/65.)
Agency inquiry for dish washing machines; egg cleaning and washing machines. (E.S.B. 2927/65.)
Inquiry for cosmetics; toilet preparations. (E.S.B. 2748/65.)

Italy/Albania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2292/G.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 2592/65.)
Agency inquiry for grinding wheels. (E.S.B. 2763/65.)
Inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 2992/65.)

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 1551/65.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for bitter lemon extract. (E.S.B. 3322/65.)

Norway/East Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7127/G.)

Norway/Poland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5748/G.)

Puerto Rico
Inquiry for copper tubing. (E.S.B. 1009/65.)

Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for barber accessories; beauty preparations; chemists' sundries; toilet requisites. (E.S.B. 1593/65.)
Agency inquiry for clothing; jewellery. (E.S.B. 1593/65.)

South Africa
Inquiry for machinery for making files. (E.S.B. 2034/65.)

Sudan
Inquiry for agricultural machinery; tree clearing equipment – further information. (E.S.B. 34102/64.)
Inquiry for machine tools; prefabricated metal sections; transformers; tube-bending machines; shearing/polishing machines; welding machines. (E.S.B. 1247/65.)

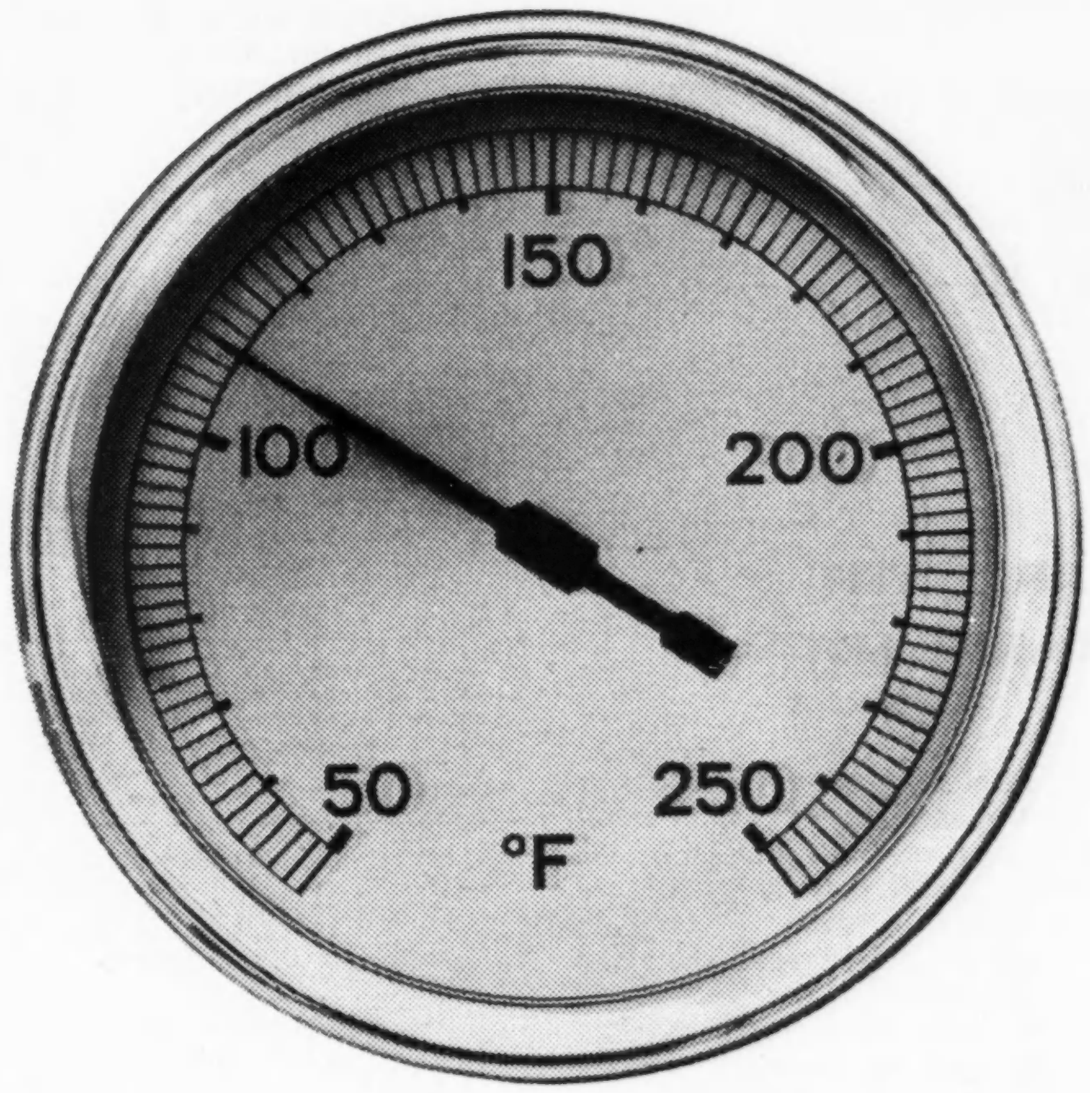
Sweden
Inquiry for welded plate products. (E.S.B. 2933/65.)
Inquiry for office printing and photocopying machines and printing paper. (E.S.B. 2766/65.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for fabrics. (E.S.B. 2977/65.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 2755/65.)
Inquiry for chemical. (E.S.B. 2911/65.)
Inquiry for electric motors – further information. (E.S.B. 37888/64.)
Inquiry for laboratory equipment and apparatus; space heaters. (E.S.B. 3371/65.)

Turkey
Register of suppliers. (E.S.B. 3530/65.)

Uganda
Inquiry for adhesive reflecting tape; tarpaulins. (E.S.B. 3309/65.)
Inquiry for furnaces. (E.S.B. 2764/65.)

United States of America
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 1997/65.)
Inquiry for hand tools; pipes and fittings; steel products; tubular products; valves. (E.S.B. 3063/65.)
Inquiry for lawn mowers. (E.S.B. 2979/65.)
Inquiry for electronic components. (E.S.B. 2993/65.)
Inquiry for tools. (E.S.B. 2749/65.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – new industrial products and processes. (E.S.B. 3338/65.)
Trade shows to be attended by an Officer of the British Consulate, Portland, Oregon. (E.S.B. 37035/64.)



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for further information, ask your secretary to write to
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Newcastle upon Tyne, 1

stake your claim in the North East now

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

PORTUGAL

Drawback of import duty on pure paraffin based mineral oil

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 293 of December 16, 1964, publishes Order No. 20972 authorizing the importation under the drawback system of pure paraffin based mineral oil for use in the manufacture of insecticides destined for export.

The duties corresponding to the raw material imported and incorporated in the products exported shall be refunded.

The characteristics of the raw material to be imported and of the products exported shall be subject to a Ministerial Order.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 460 and 462).

FRANCE

Duty Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 5, announced the amounts of three quotas for the import of certain items of iron and steel listed below, until December 31, 1965, inclusive.

Tariff No.	Description	Amount Metric tons net
73.01 B II b	Special haematite iron containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese (1) (3)	7,000
Ex 73.01 B II b	Special haematite iron containing by weight a maximum proportion of 0·04% manganese, 0·035% of phosphorus and 0·03% of sulphur (1) (3) . .	3,000
Ex 73.15 B IV b 2	Alloy steel hollow bars, the interiors of which are plated with stainless steel (2) (3)	700

(1) This quota is open only for steel intended for the manufacture of cast steel products.
(2) This quota is open only for bars intended for the manufacture of monobloc cutting bits.
(3) (a) The effective usage for the purposes described in Notes (1) and (2) above, must take place within one year from the date of registration of the customs declaration.;
(b) the products imported under these quotas are subject to the fulfilment by the actual recipients, assignees, tranferees and users, of the formalities provided for in Article 4 of the Order of June 28, 1963, fixing the conditions of admission of certain goods under favourable tariff treatment in view of their effective destination.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Customs tariff modifications

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 4, announced the following modifications to the customs tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty per cent
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species, including buffalo: A. Of domestic species: II. Other: (b) Other: (2) Other	25.8 (1) (3) (8)

(1) (3) These notes have not been modified.
(8) For heifers and cows of the following mountain breeds: grey, brown, yellow and marked. Simmental and Pinzgau breeds imported under a quota fixed at 3,000 head for 1965, this duty is reduced to 22.8% until March 31, 1965, inclusive, and to 18% from April 1, to December 31, 1965, inclusive; the conditions of import under this quota are fixed by the competent authorities.

02.01	Meat and edible offals of animals falling under heading Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh chilled or frozen: A. Meat: II. Of bovine species: (a) Domestic	20 (1) (2)

(1) This note has not been modified.
(2) This duty has been reduced to 10% until March 31, 1965, inclusive, for frozen meat: from April 1, to June 30, 1965, for frozen meat intended for manufacturing purposes under Customs control and under the conditions fixed by an Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

GUADELOUPE
(Special customs tariff)

ex 02.01	Meat and edible offals of animals falling under heading Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen: Ex A. Meat: II. Of bovine species: (a) Domestic	6 (1) (3) (7)

(1) This note has not been modified.
(3) For fresh or chilled meat, this duty is to be increased to 10 per cent on April 1, 1965, to 13 per cent on April 1, 1966, to 17 per cent on April 1, 1968 and to 20 per cent on January 1, 1970.
(7) This duty is at the rate of 10 per cent for frozen meat. It will be increased to 20 per cent as from April 1, 1965, but from April 1, to June 30, 1965, inclusive, it will be maintained at 10 per cent for frozen meat intended for manufacturing purposes under Customs control and under the conditions fixed by an Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

GUIANA
(Special customs tariff)

ex 02.01	Meat and edible offals of animals falling under heading Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen: Ex A. Meat: Ex II. Of bovine species: (a) Domestic	6 (1) (3) (4)

(1) This note has not been modified.
(3) For fresh or chilled meat, this duty will be increased to 10 per cent on April 1, 1965, 13 per cent on April 1, 1966, 17 per cent on April 1, 1968 and 20 per cent on January 1, 1970.
(4) This duty is at the rate of 10 per cent for frozen meat. It will be increased to 20 per cent as from April 1, 1965, but from April 1, to June 30, 1965, inclusive, it will be maintained at 10 per cent for frozen meat intended for manufacturing purposes under Customs control and under the conditions fixed by an Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

MARTINIQUE
(Special customs tariff)

ex 02.01	Meat and edible offals of animals falling under heading Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen: Ex A. Meat: Ex II. Of bovine species: (a) Domestic	6 (1) (3) (5)

(1) This note has not been modified.
(3) For fresh or chilled meat this duty will be increased to 10 per cent on April 1, 1965, 13 per cent on April 1, 1966, 17 per cent on April 1, 1968 and 20 per cent on January 1, 1970.
(5) This duty is at the rate of 10 per cent for frozen meat, It will be increased to 20 per cent as from April 1, 1965, but from April 1, to June 30, 1965, inclusive, it will be maintained at 10 per cent for frozen meat intended for manufacturing purposes under Customs control and under the conditions fixed by an Order of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Wally takes a load off your mind

...when a customer sees Wally he knows that his cargo is on its way. Wally, formally Walter Hamilton, is informally known to hundreds of clients who send their freight by El Al. He is a driver for the freight department and it is Wally who collects the cargo and takes it back to the London warehouse for weighing and processing before making a timed delivery to London Airport for one of El Al's big Boeing jets which will deposit freight swiftly and surely in Nairobi, Athens, Johannesburg, Nicosia, Teheran, the USA or Tel Aviv (El Al flies the fastest, most frequent service there and has the largest cargo capacity). El Al's London freight HQ, prides itself on its compact organisation and ability to give personal service to customers and their problems. Wally is not the only man who is on first-name terms with the customers. He is part of a tight-knit service which can take a call in the morning and deposit a cargo in New York the same day. Let Wally take the load off your mind. See your forwarding agent or El Al Cargo Department MUS 1142 (there's no waiting on the line) or Manchester DEA 4208.

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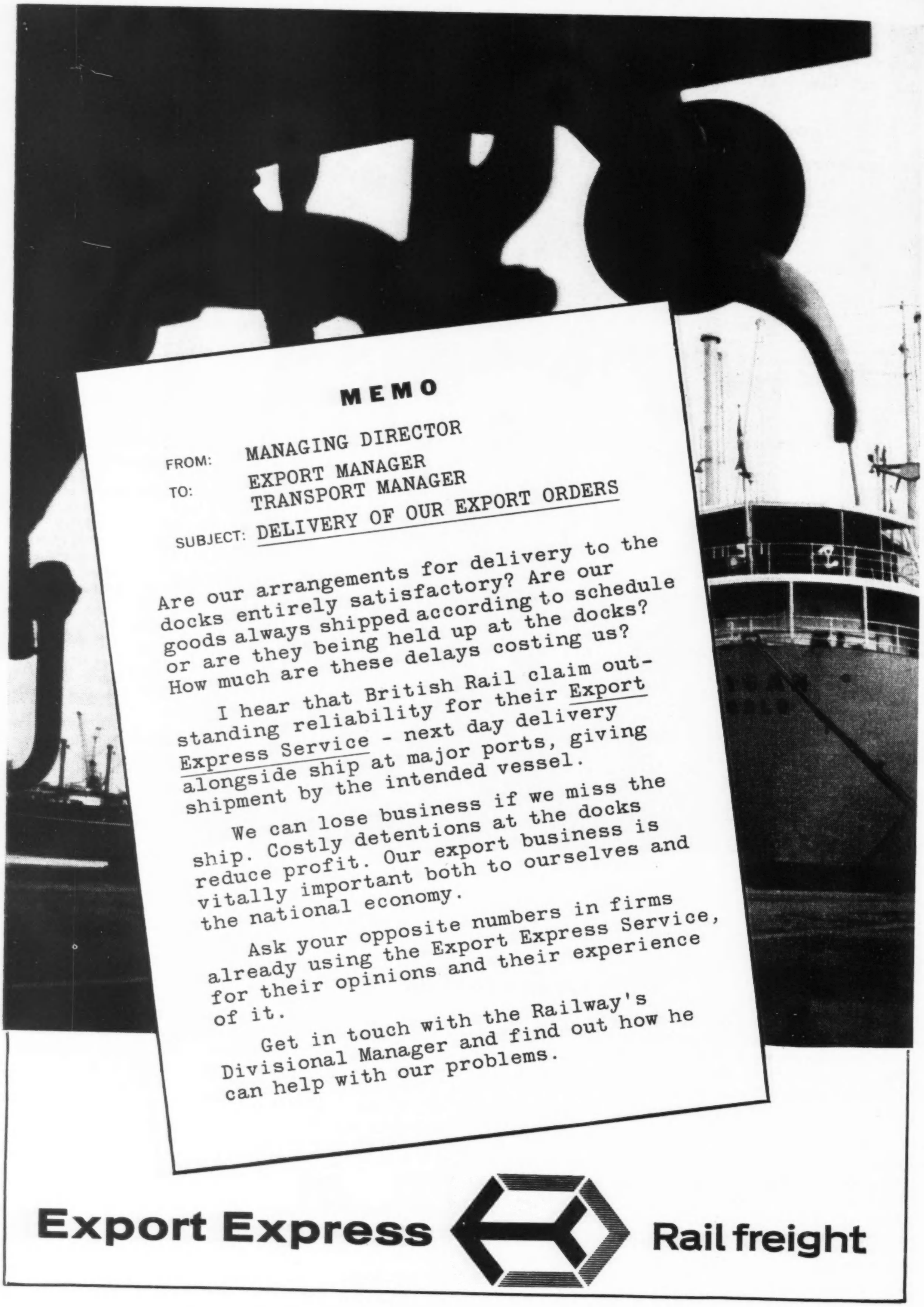
MEMO
FROM: MANAGING DIRECTOR
TO: EXPORT MANAGER
TRANSPORT MANAGER
SUBJECT: DELIVERY OF OUR EXPORT ORDERS
Are our arrangements for delivery to the docks entirely satisfactory? Are our goods always shipped according to schedule or are they being held up at the docks? How much are these delays costing us?
I hear that British Rail claim outstanding reliability for their Export Express Service - next day delivery alongside ship at major ports, giving shipment by the intended vessel.
We can lose business if we miss the ship. Costly detentions at the docks reduce profit. Our export business is vitally important both to ourselves and the national economy.
Ask your opposite numbers in firms already using the Export Express Service, for their opinions and their experience of it.
Get in touch with the Railway's Divisional Manager and find out how he can help with our problems.
Export Express
Rail freight

SWITZERLAND

Special rates of duty on certain commodities

WITH EFFECT from December 10, 1964, the Swiss Federal Department of Finance and Customs have introduced the following special rates of duty for certain commodities when imported for certain specified purposes:

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Use	Favoured rate Fr. per 100 kg. gross	
			Normal	For EFTA Products
44.05.10	Oak, sawn	Manufacture of casks	0·30	—
56.03.10/50	Waste of man-made yarns, mixed with cotton, etc., with a predominance of man-made textiles by weight:	Making industrial wiping material.		
	Unbleached, whether or not in the form of multi-coloured mixtures or of mixtures of bleached and dyed waste		1·50	0·60
	Uniformly bleached or dyed		3·00	1·20

Goods imported from the European Free Trade Area or from the Republic of Finland, for which no rate is provided in the column 'For EFTA Products' are liable to the rate of duty appearing in the 'Normal' column.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Reduction of import duty on whisky, rum and arak

DETAILS HAVE BEEN announced by the Federal German authorities (*Bunderzollblatt* No. 4 of January 25, 1965) of an administrative order amending the Federal Customs Tariff of 1965 to provide for a reduction in the rates of import duty on whisky, rum and arak. Although the order has not yet been officially promulgated, it is expected that the reduced rates will be applied to imports made after January 31, 1965. Details of the new rates are given below:

	Imports from E.E.C. Countries		From other Countries	
	per 100 litres		per 100 litres	
	old rate	new rate	old rate	new rate
Whisky in Bottles up to 2 litres:				
Up to 45% proof	DM 260,20	DM 234	DM 353,55 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol	DM 234 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol
Over 45% proof	DM 594,80	DM 462	DM 799,65 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol	DM 462 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol
Whisky in Cask (i.e. containers for more than 2 litres)				
Up to 45% proof	DM 114,75	DM 100	DM 140,40 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol	DM 100 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol
Over 45% proof	DM 353,15	DM 270	DM 458,25 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol	DM 270 +DM 2,30 per degree of alcohol
Rum and Arak in Bottles of up to 2 litres	DM 558,15	DM 4,40 per degree of alcohol	DM 754,40 +DM 2,15 per degree of alcohol	DM 40 +DM 4,40 per degree of alcohol

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

ITALY

Liberalization of imports of dairy products and beef

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY of Foreign Trade has brought into force as from November 1, European Economic Community Regulations Nos. 13 and 14 covering the system of levies on dairy products and beef (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 17, 1964, page 886).

As a result, the following items have been liberalized when imported from all countries except those of the Sino-Soviet bloc:

Tariff No.	
01.02 A II b	Live domestic beef cattle for slaughter.
02.01 A II	Fresh, chilled or frozen beef.
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.04	Cheese and curd.
17.02 A	Lactose and lactose syrup.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

General Turnover Tax

ITALY HAS PUBLISHED the text of a Ministerial Decree dated December 23, 1964, introducing modifications for the year 1965 to the rates of the General Turnover Tax paid on a 'once only' basis (the General Turnover Tax is normally levied at each stage through the cycle of manufacture). The new rates take into account the 20 per cent increase in the general rate of Turnover Tax introduced in November 1964 (see *Board of Trade Journal* for December 11, 1964, p. 1308).

The new rates are as follows:

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Rate of Tax
0603	Cut fresh flowers	4%
0106 CII	Game	4%
0105	Poultry	3·3%
0106A	Rabbits	3·3%
	Fruit, vegetables, fish and eggs	2·3%
2203	Beer	7·0%
0901, 2102	Coffee; coffee extracts	14·4%
2101	Coffee substitutes	6·4%
0902, 0903	Tea, matte	14·4%
	Fertilizers and insecticides (with a basis of copper, sulphur or zinc)	5·0%
	Where these are imported for further processing, the rate is 2·3 per cent	
	Petroleum products, fuels and lubricants:	
2709C; 2709E	Crude petroleum or shale oils:	9·3%
	ditto, for use in boilers or furnaces	4·8%
2710 AIII, BIII, CII, CIII	White spirit, kerosene (paraffin oil); other fuel oils; gas oil	9·3%
	Kerosene for use in domestic heating	7·2%
	Fuel oil for use in boilers and furnaces	4·8%
2710 AIII a and b	Petroleum spirit including special petroleum spirit	4·2%
2710 CIII, 3814	Lubricating oils and additives	8·4%
2712 AIII	Crude petroleum jelly	8·4%
2713 B	Paraffin wax	4·8%
	When the above petroleum products (excluding petroleum spirit) are for use in refineries or in chemical plants for further processing, the rate is 1·2 per cent. For petroleum spirit, the rate is 1 per cent	
2701	Fossil fuels, including coke	4·8%
3003	Medicinal specialities	5·2%
0302	Codfish, dried or salted; stockfish	7·3%
	Herrings, salted, dried or smoked	6·3%
	When imported by canning factories, the rate is 2·3 per cent	
1701	Sugar	5·3%
	ditto, for industrial use	2·3%
	ditto, raw, imported by refineries for resale	4·3%
0904-0908 a, b, c 0910	Certain spices	16·8%
2106	Yeast for breadmaking	6·4%
2705	Methane gas	6·0%
2711	Liquid gas or mixtures thereof	16·8%
	ditto, for use in road traction	9·0%
2201	Natural spa waters and aerated mineral waters and soft-drinks	5·2%
	Ice	5·2%
4303	Resinous timber for:	
	(a) Rafters, beams and planks	6·0%
	(b) Beams and rafters, simply squared	7·2%
	(c) Timbers in the rough, simply squared with the axe	8·4%
	When imported for resale, the rate is levied at 2·4, 3·6 and 4·8 per cent respectively	
	Fine furskins under 4301A; 4302 AI; 4303 AI and CI	36·0%
	Common furskins under 4301B, 4302 AI, 4302 AII, 4302 CII (excluding Chinese, Mongolian and Indian lamb and kidskins)	10·0%

The Italian text can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450) to whom all inquiries should be addressed

DENMARK

List of goods for which import licences are required

THIS NOTICE supersedes that published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963, and takes into account all liberalization lists issued by the Danish Ministry of Commerce to date. The prefix 'ex' denotes that only the part of the heading which follows is subject to license.
N.B. *Glucose*, originally classified under tariff heading No. ex. 29.43 has been transferred to tariff heading No. ex 17.02 and has not been liberalized.

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Goods

SECTION I
Live Animals: Animal Products

Chapter 1. Live animals.

ex 01.02	Live animals of the bovine species, *except* breeding animals.
ex 01.04	Live sheep and goats, *except* breeding animals.
ex 01.05	Live poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls), *except* breeding animals.

Chapter 2. Meat and edible meat offals.

02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within headings Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (*except* liver), fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine.
ex 02.04	Meat and edible meat offals, of rabbit, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.05	Unrendered pig fat, free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
ex 02.06	Meat and edible meat offals of rabbit, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.

Chapter 3. Fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

ex 03.01	All goods mentioned below, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen unless fixed for industrial production of goods falling within headings Nos. 16.04 and 16.05: Fillet and roe of all species of fish, domestically reared trout, flounder, plaice, dab (excluding pole flounder) sole, codfish, herring (excluding sprat), mackerel, tunny and porbeagle, *except* deep-frozen fish fillets.
ex 03.02	All goods mentioned below unless fixed for industrial production of goods falling within headings Nos. 16.04 or 16.05: Smoked fish, roe, except of lumpfish.
ex 03.03	Oysters *except* spat, Norway lobster and shrimps, unless fixed for industrial production of goods falling within headings Nos. 16.04 or 16.05.

Chapter 4. Dairy products; birds' eggs; natural honey.

04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.
04.02	Milk and cream preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not.
04.06	Natural honey.

Chapter 5. Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.

ex 05.15	Industrial fish.

SECTION II
Vegetable Products

Chapter 6. Live trees and other plants; bulbs; roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamenta foliage.

ex 06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower of the following kinds: hyacinthus, narcissus and tulipa.
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.

Chapter 7. Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.

ex 07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, *except* garlic, truffles, seed potatoes, viper's grass, turnips, aubergines, endive, estragon, fennel, capers, marjoram, olives and sorrel, and onions for planting with a maximum cross section of 21 mm.
ex 07.02	The following vegetables (whether or not cooked), frozen: cucumbers, gherkins, asparagus, beans, mushrooms, carrots, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing these vegetables.
ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption, *except* garlic, truffles, viper's grass, turnips, aubergines, endive, estragon, fennel, capers, marjoram, olives and sorrel.
ex 07.06	Marrow of sago palm, manioc, arrowroot, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; *except* salep.

Chapter 8. Edible fruit and nuts; peel of melons or citrus fruit.

ex 08.06	Apples, pears, fresh.
ex 08.07	Cherries and plums of all kinds, fresh.
ex 08.08	The following berries, fresh: blackberries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants, black currants and gooseberries.
ex 08.09	Netted melons, fresh.
ex 08.10	The following fruits (whether or not cooked), frozen, without added sugar: Pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30 per cent and over – notwithstanding the size of the packings. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
ex 08.11	The following fruits, provisionally preserved in brine, sulphurous acid water or in other preserving solutions but not prepared for direct consumption: apples, pears, all kinds of plums, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits.
ex 08.12	Apples and mixtures containing apples, dried *except* mixtures of dried fruit containing not more than 10 per cent apples.

Chapter 9. Coffee, tea, mate and spices.

ex 09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

Chapter 10. Cereals.

10.01	Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye).
10.02	Rye.
10.03	Barley.
10.04	Oats.
10.05	Maize.
10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals.

Chapter 11. Products of the milling industry; malt and starches; gluten; inulin.

ex 11.01	Cereal flours, *except* rice flour.
ex 11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), *except* husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, *except* maize grits.
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato.
ex 11.06	Flour and meal of sago; maniocroot, arrowroot and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06, *except* tapioca meal, manioc meal for animal feeding and salep.
ex 11.08	Starches, *except* salep, inulin.
11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not.

Chapter 12. Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial and medical plants; straw and fodder.

ex 12.01	Rapeseed, whole or broken.
12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane.
ex 12.10	Mangolds, swedes and other fodder roots products.

SECTION III
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products: Prepared Edible Fats: Animal and Vegetable Waxes

Chapter 15. Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes.

ex 15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.02	Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including 'premier jus') produced from those fats, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way, *except* for technical purposes.
ex 15.13	Imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.

SECTION IV
Prepared Foodstuffs: Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar: Tobacco

Chapter 16. Preparations of meat, of fish, or crustaceans or molluscs.

16.01	Sausages and the like, meat offal or animal blood.
ex 16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, *except* pate de foie gras.

Chapter 17. Sugars and sugar confectionery.

17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
ex 17.02	Other sugars except milk sugar (lactose); sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel; glucose.
ex 17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolorized, *except* for animal feeding.
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, *except* liquorice juice extract in blocks and sticks weighing at least 5 kg. per 100 sticks and chewing gum.
ex 17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion, *except* vanilla sugar and vanillin sugar.

Chapter 18. Cocoa and cocoa preparations.

ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, *except* coating chocolate in blocks weighing 5 kg. or more.

Chapter 19. Preparations of cereals, flour or starch; pastrycooks' products.

19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
ex 19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches, *except* salep grain and flakes.
ex 19.08	Biscuits and rusks.

Chapter 20. Preparations of vegetables, fruits or other parts of plants.

ex 20.01	Cucumbers and pickled cucumbers and mixtures containing these vegetables except pickles and chutney – prepared or preserved in vinegar or acetic acid, even with the addition of sugar, salt, spices and mustard.
ex 20.02	The following vegetables prepared or preserved in a manner other than in vinegar or acetic acid: cucumbers, pickled cucumbers, asparagus, beans, mushrooms, carrots, potatoes, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing these vegetables.
ex 20.03	The following fruits, frozen, with added sugar: Pears, cherries, raspberries, and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30 per cent and over – notwithstanding the size of the packing. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar.
ex 20.06	The following fruits, prepared or preserved in another manner, whether or not with added sugar or alcohol: Pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures with a content by weight of these fruits of 30 per cent and over – notwithstanding the size of the packings. Apples, all kinds of plums, red currants and black currants and mixtures containing these fruits – in packings weighing over 2 kg. gross.
ex 20.07	The following fruit juices, unfermented, whether or not with added sugar but without added alcohol: of apples and pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants and white currants and fruit juice mixtures containing juices of these fruits.

Chapter 21. Miscellaneous edible preparations.

ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified and included, *except* so-called 'concentrated extracts,' citrus fruit juices, peanut butter, saccharin tablets, and the like.

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Goods
Chapter 22. Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts.
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead).
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of eighty degrees or higher: denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength.
ex 22.09	Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) not denatured, with an alcohol content under 80 per cent by volume.
Chapter 23. Residues and waste from the food industries: prepared animal fodder.	
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables.
ex 23.03	Maizegluten feed.
	SECTION V
	Mineral Products
Chapter 25. Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	
ex 25.16	Granite (including that known as black granite, for example diabase and diorite) in the form of blocks and plates not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing.
	SECTION VI
	Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries
Chapter 35. Albuminoidal substances; glues.	
35.05	Dextrine; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues.
ex 35.06	Glues containing starch or starch products.
	SECTION VII
	Artificial Resins and Plastic Materials, Cellulose Esters and Ethers and Articles thereof: Rubber, Synthetic Rubber, Factice, and Articles thereof
Chapter 40. Rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice, and articles thereof.	
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber.
ex 40.11	Rubber tyres and tubes for bicycles without motor and for bicycles with an auxiliary motor, *except* special tyres for racing cycles.
	SECTION IX
	Wood and Articles of Wood: Wood Charcoal: Cork and Articles of Cork: Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto and of other Plaiting Materials: Basketware and Wickerwork
Chapter 46. Manufactures of straw, of esparto and of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.	
ex 46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within headings Nos. 46.01 or 46.02.
	SECTION X
	Paper-making Material: Paper and Paperboard and Articles thereof
Chapter 48. Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	
ex 48.11	Wallpaper.
	SECTION XII
	Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Whips, Ridingcrops and Parts thereof: Prepared Feathers and Articles made therewith: Artificial Flowers: Articles of Human Hair: Fans
Chapter 64. Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.	
ex 64.01	Footwear with uppers of rubber.
ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles fixed by vulcanization, except with uppers of leather or composition leather.
	SECTION XIII
	Articles of Stone, of Plaster, of Cement, of Asbestos, of Mica and of Similar Materials: Ceramic Products: Glass and Glassware
Chapter 68. Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, of asbestos, of mica and of similar materials.	
68.01	Road and paving setts, kerbs and flagstones, of natural stone (except slate).
ex 68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69, *except* terrazzo cubes and materials, unpolished or unground cubes for mosaic work, flint and stone dust.
... 68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials.
	SECTION XIV
	Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Rolled Precious Metals, and Articles thereof: Imitation Jewellery: Coin
Chapter 71. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, rolled precious metals, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery.	
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured except gold foil.
Chapter 72. Coin.	
ex 72.01	Gold coin.
	SECTION XVI
	Machinery and Mechanical Appliances: Electrical Equipment: Parts thereof
Chapter 84. Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	
ex 84.15	Refrigerators with a volume of not more than 200 litres and the following parts thereof: boxes and cabinets, doors (inside and outside) and door pans.
ex 84.22	Lifts and parts thereof.
ex 84.40	Washing machines for industrial and domestic use.
	SECTION XVIII
	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus: Clocks and Watches: Musical Instruments, Sound Recorders and Reproducers: Parts thereof
Chapter 90. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; parts thereof.	
ex 90.26	Gas meters.
ex 90.29	Parts of gas meters.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Circulation certificates

IN 1960 the Commission of the European Economic Community laid down the administrative procedures for determining when goods passing between member states should benefit from tariff reductions or quota restrictions. These entailed the exporter in a member state producing a Circulation Certificate endorsed by the customs authorities of the exporting country certifying that the goods qualified under one of three conditions.

It has been reported that national customs authorities have been experiencing certain difficulties in ensuring the circulation of Community goods provided with packings from third countries in a satisfactory manner while respecting the tariff rules applicable to those packings under the Treaty.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of January 21, 1965, contains the text of a Decision taken by the Commission of the European Economic Community that as from March 1, 1965, the circulation certificates for goods, forms DD1, DD3 and DD4, with regard to goods provided with packings, shall only be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting Member State as far as the said packings, like the goods themselves, satisfy the conditions required for them to benefit, in the importing Member State, from the application of intra-Community treatment.

Customs tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of February 1, 1965, contains the text of the regulation taken by the Council of the European Economic Community to temporarily reduce the common tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff
Member States		
ex 02.01 A II	Frozen meat of domestic bovine species . . .	10% January 1, 1965 to March 31, 1965
ex 02.01 A II	Frozen meat of domestic bovine species, destined for transformation under customs control . . .	10% April 1, 1965 to June 30, 1965
Federal Republic of Germany		
ex 02.01 A II	Frozen meat of domestic bovine species . . .	5% until June 30, 1965 to a limit of 6,000 tons

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

FURTHER TO THE NOTICES which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 29 (pages 235 to 241) and February 5 (pages 294 to 299), details of the AID allocations affecting the Fourteenth Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists covering the first half of 1965, which the Turkish authorities have now published, are given below.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

FOURTEENTH QUOTA LIST.

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
26	28.17.20	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	500	50	(1)
	20	Potassium hydroxide			
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
47	32.09.39	Aluminium paste, bronze paste and only dyes for finishing leather and textiles	50	—	(2)
57	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate "alkilaryl sulphonate" and binders). (For manufacturers of auxiliary materials for leather and textiles	70	—	(2)
	29.14.31	Formic acid			
65	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)	20	50	(2)
	29	Other			
71	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	25	(1)
73	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes and binders)	500	25	(2)
79	29.15.90	Only plasticizers	(Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics)		
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excepting polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified)			
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (excepting polyester boards and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate)	1,800	—	(1)(*)
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony			
88	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	60	5	(2)
89	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	5	(2)
99	40.11.11	Only tyres and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey	—	600	(2)(*)
	12				
	21				
	22				
103	41.01.11	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)	500	—	(3)
	15	Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	21	Fresh calf hides (all kinds)			
	25	Dried calf hides (all kinds)			
118	48.01.44	Kraft paper	1,000	—	(1)
132	51.01.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibre	600	—	(4)
	31				
	41				
	51				
	51.03.21				
133	51.01.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibre	1,250	—	(5)
	32				
	42				
	52				
	51.03.25				
145	56.01.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	200	—	(6)
	02.10				
	04.10				
164	70.08	Safety and unbreakable glass	—	40	(1)
175	73.07.20	Slabs and sheet bars	400	—	(2)
178	73.08	Only iron and steel strips of a width of 539 mm. or less (for pipe factories)	100	—	(2)
	73.12				
179	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights, plates and perforated sections	180	50	(1)
185	73.13.10	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness)	300	—	(1)
	20				
186	73.13.40	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness)	100	400	(1)
	70				
	80				
	90				
187	73.13.60	Only electrolytic tin plate	400	—	(1)(*)
188	73.13.60	Only tin plate (except electrolytic)	500	150	(1)
192	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 6 in. diameter)	250	25	(1)
	19	High-pressure steel tubes			
212	76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips	200	25	(2)
213	49.09	Complete artificial rain systems and necessary tubes and other accessories (except L.P.G. gas tubes and gas and kerosine stoves and cocks thereof)	—	50	(2)(*)
	73.18				
	73·20				
	76.06				
	07				
	16				
	84.10.22				
	84.10.23				
	84.18				
	84.21				
	84.61				
229	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	250	(2)
230	84.06.40	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	100	(2)
	80				
231	84.06.40	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	40	(2)
	80				
235	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers	—	15	(1)
237	84.10.22	Turbo-pumps and motor pumps (except centrifugal normal water pumps of a capacity of 250 m.3/h or less coupled with a diesel engine or any other power of 15 h.p. or less and motor pumps for deep wells of any power and any kind of pumps without base directly attached to the pumping system) (plunger pumps are included)	400	100	(1)
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and normal centrifugal water pumps up to 250 m3/h) (plunger pumps are included)			
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbo pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, and the like			
238	84.11	Only gas compressors of over 8 h.p. (for making industrial cold-storage installations	50	—	(2)
241	84.13	Only automatic furnace burners and rotative burners of a capacity exceeding 100 kg. per hour	—	80	(2)
250	84.21.11	Sprayers and atomizers used in agriculture (except sprayers for liquid carried by hand on the back or the shoulder) ($100.000 allocated for Directorate of the Water Department)	—	1,100	(2)(*)
	90				
252	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (except elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles)	—	300	(1)
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile			
254	84.24	Agricultural machinery for preparing, working and cultivating (except shares of animal driven ploughs, harrow discs and plough discs) (including shares of tractor ploughs)	—	150	(2)(*)
255	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery	—	4,000	(7)(*)
259	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides	—	150	(1)
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
261	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard) (except electric machines)	—	50	(1)
262	84.52.10	Calculating machines	—	70	(1)
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like			
271	85.01.31	Electric motors	100	50	(2)
	32				
	33				
273	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in wireless sets and inductance and reactance coils with an iron core of a weight not exceeding 300 gr.	—	100	(2)
	85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, inductance and reactance coils, windings and brushes)			
285	85.18	Electric condensers	150	50	(2)
288	85.19.40	Only starters for fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps	—	20	(2)
	85.19.20	Only rheostats (sliding resistances)			
296	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry)	—	500	(2)(*)
299	87.02.11	Dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more (to be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	75	(2)
	13				
321	90.28	Electrical and electronic measuring checking, analysing and controlling instruments	—	125	(2)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS					
343	Miscellaneous	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors).	2,500	—	(2)
344	,,	Only articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses (except metal and wooden cases)	2,500	—	(2)
345	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies	300	—	(2)
351	,,	Articles required for manufacturing elevators and escalators	140	—	(2)
352	,,	Articles required for manufacturing vacuum cleaners	60	—	(2)
QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY					
355	,,	Articles required for manufacturing tyres	600	—	(2)
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS QUOTAS					
375	,,	For the urgent needs of laboratories and pharmaceutical product factories	125	—	(2)(*)
376	,,	For the urgent needs of industries in the private sector	400	—	(2)(*)
377	,,	For the urgent needs of the State sector	400	—	(2)(*)
378	,,	For the investments of the private and state sectors (machinery and equipment)	37,000	—	(2)(*)
379	,,	Regulating and reserve quota	—	2,150	(2)(*)
380	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries	—	1,000	(2)(*)

Note: For headings marked (*) the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Quota List published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 29, 1965.

LIBERALIZATION LIST

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of goods	Remarks
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	(1)
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black, etc.)	(2)
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	(2) (*)
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate	(2)
12	Sodium percarbonate	
15	Potassium bicarbonate	
19	Other	
21	Barium carbonate	
22	Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	
23	Magnesium carbonate	
24	Manganese carbonate	
29	Other	
31	Copper, lithium, basic bismuth carbonate	
39	Other	
41	Ammonium bicarbonate	
49	Other	
28.46	Borates and perborates (except borax)	(2)
28.54.10	Perhydrol	(2)
29.13	Ketones and other	(2)
29.15.90	Only phthalic anhydride	(1)
29.19	Phosphoric esters and other	(2)
29.22	Amine-function compounds	(2)
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds	(2)
29.25	Amino-function compounds	(2)
29.26	Imide-function compounds and imine-function compounds	(2)
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds	(2)
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine	(2)
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds	(2)
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds	(2) (*)
29.36	Sulphonamides	(2)
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	(2)
29.44	Antibiotics	(2) (*)
31.02	Miscellaneous fertilizers	(2) (*)
03		
04		
31.05	Composite fertilizers	
32.05.21	Anilines, alizarines	
22	Artificial organic colours	(2)
29	Other	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants	(2) (*)
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other used in the establishments of mixing lubricating oils (for petroleum companies)	(2) (*)
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators	(2)
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze	(1)
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil	(2)
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	(2) (*)
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolidon	(2) (*)
40.01.20	Only raw rubber RSS 1, 2, 3	(1)
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	(1)
40.06.29	Only adhesives on a synthetic or natural rubber basis on supporting surfaces of paper, cellulose and similar plastic materials	(2)
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used for the manufacture and repair of tyres	(2)
41.01.12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	For industrialists
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	(1) (*)
48.01.10	Straining paper	(1)
51.04.10	Those used for the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes of any kind	(2)
59.16.12	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair	(2)
68.14.90	Friction material for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (excepting asbestos yarn, packing wick and brake balata and balata in reels or plaited)	(2)
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	(1)
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	(2)
69.03.14	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports)	(2)
15		
19		
90		
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	(1)
70.14.90	Only head light and stop light glass for vehicles	(2)
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	(1)
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	(2)
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	
71.02.10	Diamonds for industry	(1)
73.02	Ferro-alloys (except ferro-chrome)	(1)
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	(1)
73.05.10	Iron and steel powder	(1)
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a width of 50 mm.	(2)
73.13.90	Only lacquered tin plate	(1)
73.15	Steel alloys and high grade carbon steel (except those used for making automobile springs)	(2)
73.29.20	Only bicycle, motorcycle chains and transmission chains used in machines, tractors, motors, conveyor chains and their shackles and unions (except anti-skid chains and chains of round wire of 3-76 mm.)	(2)
90		
74.03.19	Only phosphorous-bronze rods	(1)
74.04.20	Only phosphorous-bronze plates and strips	(1)
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	(2)
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2% or less of oil	(1)
76.16.51	Aluminium washers used in manufacturing flexible tubes	(1)
76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions)	(2)
80.01.10	Unwrought tin	(1)
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	(1)
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips	(1)
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake	(1)
84.01.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	(2)
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt copper alloy bearings in steel casings, cylinder blocks, cylinder covers, crankcase, valve caps, flywheel (including air-cooled cylinder jackets and cylinder jackets of pressed steel))	(2)
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.08.80	Parts of other motors and engines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.09.20	Parts	(2)
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines	(2)
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.11	Air, and vacuum pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	(2)
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	(2)
84.19	Packing machines	(2)
84.21	Only parts of fire extinguishers (except body, tank and chassis) (including fire extinguishers of special type used in vehicles)	(2)
84.22.90	Only gearboxes, clutches, speed regulators, bumpers, dampers and safety locks of elevators, telphers and travelling cranes (except gearboxes, bodies and chassis of elevators)	(2)
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife)	(2)
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body and chassis) (except animal driven plough shares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	(2)
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts (except knives for harvesters) of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines	(2)
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	(2)
84.28	Other agricultural and forestry machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	(2) (*)
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	(2)
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.29	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis and printing type)	(2)
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	(2)
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	(2)
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within Headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.50	Only parts of gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	(2)
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within Headings 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (except body and chassis and drawers)	(2)
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, sieving and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	(2)
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls and jaws and cylpebs)	(2)
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis)	(2)
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	(2)
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	(2)
84.62	All kinds of bearings	(2)
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (except transmission shaft bearings, copper alloy bearings in steel shells and flywheels)	(2)
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	(2)
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	(2)

TURKEY, *continued*

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of goods	Remarks
85.12.35	Parts (except body, chassis and parts of electric irons) (including thermo-couples of pressing irons)	(2)
85.13.91 95	Parts (except chassis, body, relay frame, transformer, battery rectifier, cable and windings)	(2)
85.19.10	Only time and impedance relays for earth protection and overload	(2)
85.19.40	Only selectors, head lamp push-pull switches, contact switches and starting automats	(2)
85.19.90	Only parts of automatic switches, of star-triangle switches exceeding 25 amp. and of relays (except all kinds of boxes and covers)	(2)
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles and pocket lamps	(2)
85.20.90	Parts and spares	(2)
85.21	Tubes and valves for electronic use	(2)
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electrotechnic uses made of agglomerated or baked carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	(2)
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter	(2)
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except chassis, luggage compartment, mud-guard, doors, safety belts, balata, oil felt, copper alloy bearing in steel casing, exhaust tubes, silencers, pneumatic horns and fuel tanks) (including chassis parts)	(2)
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90).	(2)
90.17	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	(2)
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials	(2)
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other	(2)

Note: For headings marked (*) the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Liberalization List published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 5, 1965.

Remarks:

(1) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds.
(2) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States from Turkish resources.
(3) Tariff Numbers 41.01.11 and 15 may be imported only from the United States with AID funds. The other two shall be paid from Turkish resources.
(4) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of 20 deniers or less and polyester and polypropylene shall be paid from Turkish resources.
(5) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. (20 deniers or less and those of polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl basis ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) shall be paid from Turkish resources).
(6) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. (Those of a polyester and polypropylene basis shall be paid from Turkish resources).
(7) $2,000,000 of this quota may be imported only from the United States with AID funds. The remaining $2,000,000 shall be paid from Turkish resources.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

The General Egyptian Organization for Maritime Transport

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT have announced that the General Egyptian Organization for Maritime Transport and its subsidiary companies have been deleted from the lists of General Organizations, and the Boards of Directors of the Organization and its affiliated companies have been dissolved.

The powers and duties of the former General Egyptian Organization for Maritime Transport will be assumed by the Suez Canal Authority.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358).

SYRIA

Nationalization

FURTHER information concerning nationalized firms is now available. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

TANZANIA

Import licensing regulations

GENERAL NOTICE No. 300 published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Gazette* dated January 29, 1965, adds, with effect from January 25, the following items to the Schedule of goods, including those of United Kingdom origin, for which specific import licences are required:

First Schedule
Section 6 – Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material
Division 69 Manufactures of Metal n.e.s.
697 2 5 Aluminium ware, domestic
698 2 13 Articles of Aluminium n.e.s.

Importation of wheat flour

ON JANUARY 5 a press release issued by the Information Services Division of Tanzania, announced that, by order of the Imports Controller, no further licences will be issued for the importation of wheat flour.

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Global import quotas

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in Dakar on January 28 that the following quota had been made available for imports into Senegal:

Description: Hosiery, clothing, second-hand clothing, old rags.
Amount of quota: 550,000 French francs.
Closing date for application: March 10, 1965.
For use up to: September 15, 1965.

Inquiries about this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

LEBANON

Customs tariff amendments

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff.

Heading No.	Description of goods	Basis for collection	Normal tariff
37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed but not developed:		
	a. In rolls more than 25 metres long and more than 8 cms. wide	*ad valorem*	Free
	b. Other	*ad valorem*	25%

Ad valorem rates of customs duty and additional and supplementary customs duty are hereby amended as follows:

Old rates	New rates	Old rates	New rates
1 per cent	0·711 per cent	25 per cent	17·776 per cent
5 per cent	3·555 per cent	30 per cent	21·331 per cent
6 per cent	4·266 per cent	35 per cent	24·886 per cent
7·5 per cent	5·332 per cent	40 per cent	28·441 per cent
8 per cent	5·688 per cent	45 per cent	31·996 per cent
10 per cent	7·110 per cent	50 per cent	35·552 per cent
11 per cent	7·821 per cent	60 per cent	42·662 per cent
15 per cent	10·665 per cent	70 per cent	49·772 per cent
20 per cent	14·220 per cent	80 per cent	56·883 per cent
21 per cent	14·931 per cent	100 per cent	71·104 per cent

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs regulations

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25 (page 1383) of the commencement, on January 1, of the South African Customs and Excise Act, 1964. Concurrently with the Act, new Customs and Excise Regulations came into force governing, among other things, the importation and entry of goods, payment of duties and the costs which, for determination of origin purposes, shall or shall not be included in the production costs of goods. The Regulations also prescribe the forms to be used under the Act, and include a new standardized invoice form CE/DA S.3.01 for the export of goods to the Republic.

It is understood that importers and agents will be allowed up to the end of June 1965 to use existing stocks of forms provided that all the particulars required on the new forms are entered on the old forms. It is, however, advisable for exporters to use the new form as soon as possible, and copies may be obtained from commercial printers. If any difficulty is experienced, a list of stockists may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Invoicing requirements

The following requirements may be of interest to exporters:

(a) A full description of the nature and characteristics of the goods shall be inserted on invoices, in addition to any proprietary or trade name, together with particulars sufficient to permit assessment of duty and compilation of trade statistics.

(b) Additional particulars shall be given on invoices, in respect of a specified list of goods, to the extent indicated in Schedule I to this notice.

(c) Invoices for certain goods (listed in Schedule II to this notice) must bear the ordinary market price or prices at which such or similar goods have been sold in the exporting country during the six months preceding exportation, in addition to the domestic value of the goods at the date of purchase, and

(d) claims by importers for application of preferential or most favoured nation rates of duty in respect of certain textiles (listed in Schedule III to this notice) when the spinning, weaving and printing processes were performed in the country from which exportation has taken place shall be supported, in addition to the certificate of origin contained in the prescribed invoice form, by a further certificate given by an approved body stating that the said processes were performed in that country.

SCHEDULE I

Goods which require special invoicing:

	Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	Particulars Required
22.03	Beer made from malt	The specific gravity before fermentation.
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° absolute alcohol or higher; denatured spirits of any strength	Absolute alcohol content by volume at a temperature of 15°C.
22.09	Spirits (excluding those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages	Absolute alcohol content by volume at a temperature of 15°C.
Section VI	Products of the chemical and allied industries	Such products should, in addition to any proprietary name, be described by their common commercial designation.
Chapter 28 Chapter 29	Inorganic chemicals Organic chemicals	Such chemicals should be described by their common chemical names.
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	In addition to the proprietary names of medicaments the active ingredients should be indicated.
31.02 to 31.05	Fertilizers	Chemical composition should be disclosed.
33.04	Alcoholic solutions of one or more odoriferous substances	Absolute alcohol content by volume at a temperature of 15°C.
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	Absolute alcohol content by volume at a temperature of 15°C.
Chapter 39	Artificial resins and plastic materials	In addition to proprietary names of the products, the invoices must disclose the name of the artificial plastic material or resin.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard	(i) The type of pulp from which the paper or paperboard is made. (ii) The basis weight per square metre. (iii) In respect of transformed papers and paperboard the nature of the treatment (such as coating, impregnation, printing).
Section XI	Textiles: (1) Fibres	The composition (by weight) and finishing processes should be stated.
	(2) Yarns, not put up for retail sale	The composition (by weight), count, denier and finishing processes should be stated.
	(3) Yarns, put up for retail sale	The weight per ball; card, reel, hank, etc. (inclusive of any support) should be stated.
	(4) Fabrics	Composition (by weight), measurement in linear yards and square yards and finishing processes should be stated.
	(5) Textile articles	Composition (by weight) and number should be stated.
Section XII	Footwear	Sizes of footwear, the nature of the outer soles and uppers and whether they are men's, women's, boy's or girls' footwear should be stated.
Section XV	Base metals	Measurements, weights, sizes and the nature of the base metal should be stated.

	Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	Particulars Required
Chapter 84 Chapter 85	Machinery and mechanical appliances Electrical machinery and equipment	Blueprints, illustrations, drawings, plans, photographs or catalogues should be furnished in support of standardized invoices.

SCHEDULE II

Goods of which the ordinary market price during the six months prior to the date of export to the Republic must be shown on the invoices:

Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	
29.02	Trichlorodi (Chlorophenyl) ethane (D.D.T.).
38.11	Insecticides with trichlorodi (chlorophenyl) ethane (D.D.T.) as basis.
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton.
60.03	Stockings of continuous synthetic fibres; three-quarter hose and socks for men or boys.
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, for women.
60.05	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, for women.
61.02	Women's outer garments.
61.04	Women's under garments.
62.02	Towels of terry towelling.
65.03 to 65.05	Hats and other headgear, for women.

SCHEDULE III

Goods for which special certificate of origin is required:

Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	
51.04	Woven printed fabrics (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics) of man-made fibres (continuous), of a f.o.b. price per lb. not exceeding 110c.
55.09	Woven printed fabrics (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics) of cotton, of a f.o.b. price per lb. not exceeding 110c.
56.07	Woven printed fabrics (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics) of man-made fibres (discontinuous), of a f.o.b. price per lb. not exceeding 110c.

KENYA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 30 published in the *Kenya Official Gazette* announces, with effect from January 28, 1965, the Imports and Exports Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) Order, 1965, which amends the Imports and Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1964. The First Schedule to the latter order was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 27, 1964 (page 1200, 1201) and was subsequently amended by Legal Notice No. 7 of 1965 (details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 5, 1965, page 301). Under this latest Order the First Schedule is further amended as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE

Item No.	Description of Commodity
	Substitute for Item 599 2 0 the following:
599 2 0	Mosquito coils and aerosol insecticides only.
	Substitute for Item 895 2 1 the following:
895 2 1	Ball point pens and parts thereof only.
	Delete Item 599 5 1 Casein.
	Insert the following new items:
	Division 09 Miscellaneous food preparations:
099	Food preparations, n..s.
099 0 9	Jelly crystals only.
	Division 58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins.
581	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins.
581 0 2	Polythene sheeting and polythene lay flat tubing only.
	Division 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products.
651	Textile yarn and thread.
651 6 0	Yarn and thread of rayon fibre only (excluding rayon thread put up for retail sale).
	Division 69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.
697	Household equipment of base metals.
697 2 5	Suffurias (alias 'chattes' or 'topes') and tiffin carriers only.
	Division 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles.
893	Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s.
893 0 2	Polythene bags only.

The effect of this Amendment Order is to add a number of items to the First Schedule of commodities, including those of United Kingdom origin, for which specific import licences are required.

Notes for the Guidance of Importers on the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

These Notes are issued for the general guidance only of importers on the implementation of the above Order. They shall not be quoted as authority for the issue of any individual licence, the grant or refusal of which remains in the absolute discretion of the Director of Trade and Supplies in accordance with Section 6 (1) of the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Act (Cap. 502). The policy governing the application of import controls as set out in these notes is also liable to variation without notice.

2. Paragraph 2 of the above Order removes certain anomalies in the principal Order (Legal Notice No. 341). Under the principal Order unsolicited free gifts were exempted from licensing only if imported by post. Goods proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs

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OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

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to be unsolicited free gifts or to be for the personal use of the importer are now exempted from licensing regardless of the method of importation.

3. The Order makes the following items subject to import licensing. The remarks against such item indicate the extent of the restriction to be imposed.

Commodity	Remarks
Aerosol insecticides . . .	Licences will not be issued for aerosol insecticidal sprays for general household use. Favourable consideration will be given to applications for licences for special purpose sprays, e.g., for veterinary or horticultural use, and for aerosols designed for use in automatic dispensers.
Ball point pens and parts thereof.	The restriction on complete ball point pens remains unchanged. Licences for parts of pens will not normally be issued except for refills and other spare parts imported for resale as such.
Jelly crystals	No licences will be issued.
Polythene sheeting, polythene lay flat tubing and polythene bags .	No licences will be issued except for specifications not manufactured in East Africa.
Yarn and thread of rayon fibre (excluding rayon thread put up for retail sale) . . .	Licences will not normally be issued for yarn or thread of counts of 30 or below.
Suffurias (alias chattes or topes) and tiffin carriers.	No licences will be issued.

4. The Order deletes Casein from the Schedules of the principal Order, and this commodity will in future be licensed freely.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff application

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial), at Lusaka has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have received an application for increase in customs duty on paper bags (other than those of a minimum standard of three ply, bituminized or not, and pictorial seed packets, not being advertising matter), as follows:

		Col. A.	Col. B.	Col. C	Col. D
Present duty . .	*ad val.*	20%	15%	5%	5%
Proposed duty . .	*ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
	or per lb.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 8d.	£0 0s. 8d.	£0 0s. 8d.
	less	—	—	10%	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			

(Britain pays the Columd D Rate of Duty)

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Zambia Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Zambian authorities, and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 1672/65. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is March 19.

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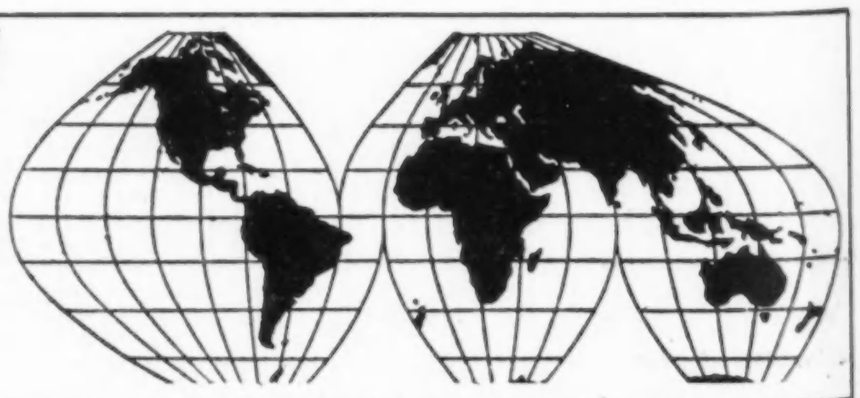

65/A

MALAWI

Customs tariff changes

PRELIMINARY NOTICE was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 29 (page 242) of tariff changes effected by the Malawi Budget. Full details of the commodities affected and the new rates of duty payable are as follows: (Britain pays the Column D rate of duty)

	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE				
14	(1) Confectionery: Plain or fancy of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar, sweetened chocolate, n.e.e., sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger and chow chow . *ad val.* or per lb	40% £0 1s. 0d.	30% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	30% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 0s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater
50	Spirits:				
	(a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3% of proof spirit per imp. gal.	£7 0s. 0d.	£5 15s. 0d.	£5 15s. 0d.	£5 15s. 0d.
	(b) Other spirituos liquors, exceeding 3% of proof spirit, n.e.e. (except bitters):				
	(i) Brandy . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	(ii) Gin . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s 0d.
	(iii) Whisky . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	(iv) Other . . . . . per imp prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	(c) Plain or rectified spirits . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	(d) Rum . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 13s. 8d.	£6 15s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit:				
	(ii) Other (except coloured) . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£8 0s. 4d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.	£6 12s. 0d.
	Note: (1) For the purpose of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this item no allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½%.				
73	Millinery, drapery, haberdashery and text le articles of furnishing and napery:				
	(a) Towels, towelling napkins; and towelling in the piece . . . . . *ad val.* and in addition per lb	30% £0 2s. 0d.	22½% £0 2s. 0d.	20% £0 2s. 0d.	10% £0 2s. 0d
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
76	Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Containing more than 40% of wool . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(b) Containing more than 50% of silk, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(c) Containing more than 50% of cotton, n.e.e.:				
	(i) Weighing less than 4 oz. per sq. yd.:				
	(A) Grey or unbleached . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(B) Dyed . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(C) Printed . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(D) Other . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(ii) Weighing not less than 4 oz. per sq. yd.:				
	(A) Grey or unbleached, bleached or dyed: in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave; of a free-on-board value of less than £0 5s. 0d. per sq. yd :				
	(I) Imported or taken out of bond under the authority of a licence issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd	40% £0 1s 3d	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	7½% £0 0s. 5d.
	(II) Other . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	40% £0 2s. 6d.	20% £0 1s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 1s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	7½% £0 0s. 10d.
	(B) Grey or unbleached, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	40% £0 1s. 3d.	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	7½% £0 0s. 5d.
	(C) Dyed, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(D) Printed . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(E) Other . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(d) Containing more than 50% of flax, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(e) Hessian	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(f) Other, n.e.e.:				
	(i) Containing 50% or more of rayon: grey or unbleached, bleached or dyed: in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave of a free-on-board value of less than £0 3s. 6d. per sq. yd.; and weighing not less than 4 oz. per sq. yd..				
	(A) Imported or taken out of bond under the authority of a licence issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	40% £0 1s. 3d.	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 0s. 9d. whichever duty shall be the greater	7½% £0 0s 5d.
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	40% £0 2s. 6d.	20% £0 1s. 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	20% £0 1s 6d. whichever duty shall be the greater	7½% £0 0s. 10d.
	(ii) Dyed, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(iii) Printed . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	(iv) Other . . . . . *ad val.* or per sq. yd.	45% £0 1s. 1d.	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	25% £0 0s. 7d. whichever duty shall be the greater	10% £0 0s. 3d.
	Notes: (1) Dyed cloth means fabric which has been dyed a uniform colour or manufactured from dyed yarns or mixtures of dyed and undyed yarns so as to produce a uniform colour, but, for the purpose of this definition, a dye shall not include a fugitive colour or dye. (2) Bleached cloth means a fabric bleached in the piece or woven wholly from bleached yarns.				
113	Hardware, including domestic kitchenware and appliances, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
139	Refrigerators, refrigeration plant, ice-making machines and plant; and refrigerants therefor:				
	(a) Cold storage refrigeration plant, n.e.e., industrial ice-making plant, and refrigerants: excluding structural ironwork or steelwork . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Refrigeratos, including cabinet refrigerators and refrigerated counters and display cabinets; and ice-making machines, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.*	35%	25%	20%	20%
143	(3) Washing and ironing machines including wringers, not industrial . . . . . *ad val.*	40%	32½%	30%	20%
172	Glassware, chinaware, porcelainware, earthenware, stoneware and plastic substitutes therefor, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Laboratory ware . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Tableware, household utensils and ornaments:				
	(i) Plastic . . . . . *ad val.*	60%	45%	35%	20%
	(ii) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	60%	45%	35%	20%
	(c) Other glassware, chinaware, porcelainware, earthenware and stoneware . . . . . *ad val.*	60%	45%	35%	20%

MALAWI (*continued*)

	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
200	Oils, mineral:				
	(a) Power paraffin	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Illuminating and burning paraffin per imp gal.	£0 0s. 3d	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	(c) Fuel oils: light, amber, suitable for use in high speed engines per imp. gal.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.
	(d) Fuel oils: marine, furnace and similar fuel oils, black, suitable for use in low speed engines, furnaces and oil-fired burners per imp. gal.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	(e) Transformer and insulating *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(f) Other, n.e.e. *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
224	Pharmaceutical chemicals, n.e.e., for dispensing	10%	5%	Free	Free
231	Drugs and medicinal preparations for human or animal use, n.e.e.:				
	(1) Not elsewhere provided for	35%	30%	25%	20%
	(2) Imported under the written prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, qualified dentist or qualified veterinary surgeon for individual patients	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(3) Such substances as may be approved by the Controller to be of recognized value in the prevention or treatment of malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis or bilharzia	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(4) Gases for medical use, as may be admitted by the Controller	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(5) Proprietary preparations intended for ethical sale and non-proprietary preparations as defined in the Notes hereto, imported or purchased prior to clearance through the Customs by or on behalf of a registered pharmacist, registered medical practitioner, registered dentist or properly qualified veterinary surgeon	10%	5%	Free	Free

Notes:

(a) 'Proprietary' means any drug or medicinal preparations imported or sold under any trade name or trade mark being the exclusive right of the manufacturer.

(b) 'Ethical sale' means the supply against a prescription by a registered medical practitioner, registered dentist or properly qualified veterinary surgeon.

(c) 'Non-proprietary' preparations means drugs and medicinal preparations which are not proprietary and are prepared according to British Pharmacopoeia, or the British Pharmacopoeia Codex or equivalent thereof as may be approved by the Controller and any other preparations which the Controller on the advice of the appropriate responsibile officer of the Ministry of Health or Department of Veterinary Services may admit under this Sub-item, and which is equivalent to or comparable with the approved standards set out herein.

SECOND SCHEDULE
Applicable to imports from Rhodesia and Zambia.

Item	Duty
2. Spirits:	
(a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3% of proof spirit per imp. gal.	£5 8s. 0d.
(b) Other spirituous liqueurs, exceeding 3% of proof spirit, n.e.e. (except bitters):	
(i) Brandy per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.
(ii) Gin per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.
(iii) Whisky per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.
(iv) Other per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.
(c) Plain or rectified spirits per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.
(d) Rum per imp. prf. gal	£6 4s. 0d.
(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit:	
(ii) Other (not coloured) per imp. prf. gal.	£6 4s. 0d.

Note: (1) For the purpose pf paragraphs (b) and (d) of this item, no allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½%.

Suspension of duties

MALAWI GOVERNMENT Notice 22, dated January 20, provides for the withdrawal of the suspension of duties on the following items:

Ex 32 (b) (i) Skimmed milk powder in packages exceeding ten pounds in weight, and

Ex 76 Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.

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NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448(3) of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448(3) which are subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from February 18, 1965.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before February 18, 1965, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

Fasteners:

Cord, cotton, of approved qualities, when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making slide fasteners.

Cotton closures consisting of two strips of narrow webbing in the piece with buttons at intervals on one strip and buttonholes in corresponding positions on the other.

Velcro closure strip.

Fittings, miscellaneous:

Fittings (except belt clasps) of metal other than precious metal, plain and unornamental, specially suited for making apparel (metal fasteners for apparel, lift-the-dot, turnbutton, and similar types, covered by the above decision, are considered to be fasteners other than in combination with wood and metal threaded screws. The latter are covered by Tariff item 387–Fasteners).

Rings not exceeding ½in. in diameter, for use in making brassieres.

Gloves:

Astrakhan fabric, knitted imitation, containing wool, declared by

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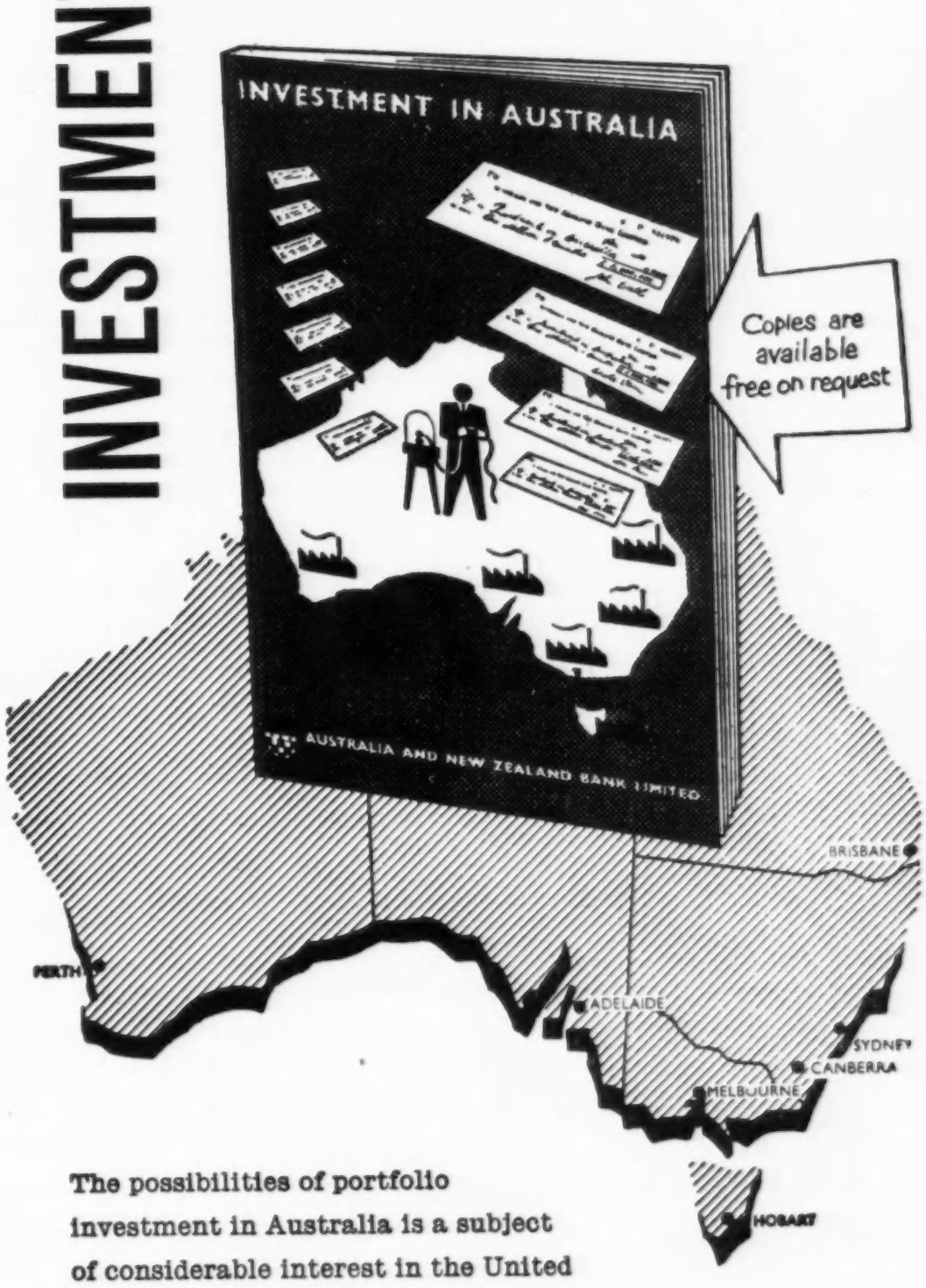
a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of gloves.
Fur plush declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of gloves.
Glove leathers of approved descriptions and under prescribed conditions.
Approved:
Glove leather on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making dress gloves.
Loops composed of plastic tubing and elastic, specially suited for making neckties.
Neoprene foam rubber sheeting, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making diving suits.
Rubber strip on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making underwear.
Stiffeners, plastic, for use in making bow ties.
Tape, stay, being strips of union (linen and cotton) material cut on the straight and not exceeding 2in. in width.
Tassels declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making girdles for dressing gowns.
Textile piece goods:
Beige cloth of wool and cotton, the invoice price of which does not exceed 2s. 1d. per square yard, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making underwear.
Fabrics composed of layers of textile piece goods of kinds admissible under Tariff item 180, or under Tariff item 168(1) (including such fabrics laminated with matted fibres), cemented or stitched together, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making corsets or brassieres.
Textile piece goods containing wool, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making neckties.
Textile piece goods, even if containing wool, declared by a manuturer for use by him only for making clerical vestments.
Trimmings, textile (other than lace), declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making apparel.
Uniforms and regalia:
Badges and crests declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making highland uniforms.
Badges, metal, for uniforms, caps and collars.
Badges, rank, of gilt and enamel.
Braid, plain khaki feather stitch, for making military chevrons.
Emblems, metal, being finished stampings or castings for regalia.
Epaulettes, metal.
Fittings, metal, for military and fire brigade helmets.
Letters and figures, metal, suited for use in making uniforms.
Motifs, embroidered, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making clerical vestments.
Purl and passing, gold or silver.
War ribbon bars.
The following articles declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making regalia or clerical vestments:
Braid or lace, gold or silver.
Bullion fringe and tassels.
Buttons, tinselled.
Cords, tying, tasselled.
Cords, including gold and silver cords.
Fringe, twisted.
Galloons having woven therein jacquard representations of religious emblems.
Gimp, gold or silver.
Ribbon.
Spangles, being small metal discs with a hole in the centre.
Tassels of any material.
Threads, embroidery, including gold and silver threads.
Whalebone, including fabric covered whalebone, and imitation whalebone.
Yarns of wool, or containing wool, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making stump socks.
Arquads (Quaternary ammonium salts).
Asphalt and bitumen:
Asphalt of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making coal briquettes.
Preparations, as approved, specially suited for preventing the freezing of bitumen emulsions.
Rosin size, produced by the saponification of rosin with caustic soda, declared for use only in making emulsified asphalt and bitumen.

Further details of the items concerned and details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its Trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board ot Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA



The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

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AUSTRALIA

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on January 29, 1965. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
69	Machinery:						
	(A) (4) Typewriters:						
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free	12½%	17½%
189	Arms including Very light pistols, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, line throwing guns and the like; parts therefor, not including ammunition						
	(D) Other firearms, including Very light pistols and pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition only; harpoon guns, line throwing guns and the like:						
	[(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under new items 189 (D) (2) (a, b and c) and 189 (D) (3))		
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister] . . . . . per barrel	£30	£30	£30			
	(2) *12 gauge shotguns:*						
	(a) *Having a value for duty not exceeding £32 each* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	15%	25%	30%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . per barrel	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30
	(b) *Having a value for duty exceeding £32 each and not exceeding £106 13s. 4d. each, each*	(Under former item 189 (D) (2))			£8	£8	£10
	Less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%	—	—
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%	—	—	—
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . per barrel	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30
	(c) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former item 189 (D) (2)) Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	10%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . per barrel	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30
	New paragraph	(Under former item 189 (D) (2))					
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		—	—	Free	7½%	7½%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . per barrel	No Change (Under former item 189 (D) (2))			£30	£30	£30
	(F) Parts for arms, including roughly sawn gun stock blocks and gun barrel blanks, but not including parts for side arms:						
	(4) N.E.I.						
	[(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under new item 189 (F)(4)(b and c))		
	And in respect of chambers for pistols, barrels and actions, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister] each	£30	£30	£30			
	(b) *For 12 gauge shotguns* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	15%	25%	30%
	And in respect of barrels and actions, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . each	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30	£30
	(c) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former item 189 (F) (4)(b)) —	—	—	Free	7½%	7½%
	And in respect of chambers for pistols, barrels and actions, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . . each	No Change (Under former item 189 (F) (4) (b))			£30	£30	£30
350	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds:						
	(A) Motor bicycles:						
	(2) Motor scooters:						
	On the pneumatic tyres and tubes . . . . . per lb.	6d.	1s.	1s. 1½d.	6d.	1s.	1s. 1½d.
	or *ad val.*	7½%	20%	32½%	7½%	20%	32½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	on the remainder . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	15%	17½%	Free	10%	17½%
459	Textile goods, viz: of silk or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of silk, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content:						
	(c) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—
460	Textile goods, viz: of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics, including woven fabrics of monofil and strip covered by sub-item (A):						
	(2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content not covered by paragraph (1):						
	(c) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—
462	Textile goods, viz: of wool or other animal hair or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of wool or other animal hair, but not including goods covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 381, 457, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—
463	Textile goods, viz: of flax or of ramie or of flax and ramie or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of flax or ramie or of flax and ramie, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(3) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1):						
	(c) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—
464	Textile goods, viz: of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(3) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (2):						
	(c) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—
465	Textile goods, viz: of man-made fibres, discontinuous or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of discontinuous man-made fibres, including continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(2) Containing not less than 20% by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1):						
	(c) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	47½%	22½%	45%	52½%
	and per square yard	—	6d.	6d.	—	—	—

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
466	Textile goods, viz: of jute or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of jute, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482: (C) Woven fabrics: (2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1): . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —
467	Textile goods, viz: of true hemp or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of true hemp, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482: (C) Woven fabrics: (2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1): . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —
468	Textile goods, viz: of vegetable textile fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of vegetable textile fibres, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 442, 457, 461, 463, 464, 466, 467, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482: (C) Woven fabrics: (2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1): . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —
472	Textile goods, viz: Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, or 482: (A) Chenille fabrics (1) Of wool or containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —
473	Textile goods, viz: Tulle and other net textile fabrics, and hand and mechanically made lace, not woven, not embroidered, not covered by item 475, 476, 477, 478 or 479: (B) Other: (1) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —
482	Textile goods, viz: Narrow woven fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 centimetres, with woven or false selvedges or in tubular form and narrow fabrics (Bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, including bias binding with folded edges and such fabrics with printed or embossed designs thereon, but not including goods covered by item 118, 120 (C), 331, 332 (E) (2), 471, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480 or 481: (A) Seamless tubular woven fabrics: (2) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by paragraph (1): (b) Other . . . . . *ad val.* *and* per square yard	22½% —	40% 6d.	47½% 6d.	22½% —	45% —	52½% —

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian Currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **tinned iron and steel hoop, strip, plates and sheets** (Tariff Items 136 (F) (2) and 136 (J)).

This reference is of Departmental origin.

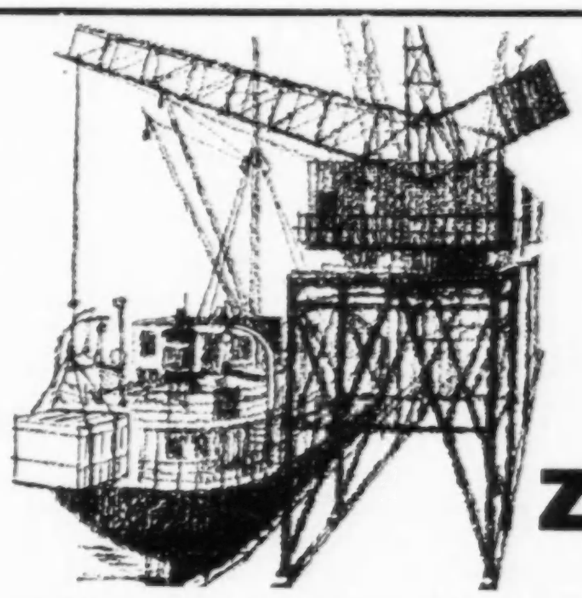
Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
136	IRON AND STEEL, not covered by Item 135: (F) Hoop and strip, not exceeding 19.685 inches in width and not exceeding 0·236 inch in thickness and provided the ratio of width to thickness is not less than 10 to 1, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated: (2) Tinned . . *ad val.* and a deferred duty as follows: on and after January 1, 1966. (2) Tinned . . per ton (J) Plate and sheet, tinned, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated . . *ad val.* and a deferred duty as follows: on and after January 1, 1966 (J) Plate and sheet, tinned, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated . . per ton	Free £2 17s. Free £2 17s.	7½% £5 15s. 7½% £5 15s.	7½% £5 15s. 7½% £5 15s.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than March 3.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 1677/65.

(*Continued on next page*)



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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MOUNTINGS, HARNESS (other than buckles) including bits with or without curb chains, hames, stirrups, but not including: bits, with or without curb chains, of nickel alloy or stainless steel chains, trace end clips, trace end dees of any material in which the straight side is not solid or welded into one piece or dees of cast nickel, cast brass, gold or silver hooks, viz: breast, dee, plough, trace or "S" stirrups of nickel alloy or stainless steel the following articles composed wholly or partly of cast nickel, cast brass, gold or silver, viz: beads loops, viz: crupper, flap or tug pedestals plates, collar or nose rein runners or rein supporters rings rosettes terrets	449 (A) (1)	Free
MOUNTS, HARNESS, metal, in the rough, but not including the following when of nickel alloy or stainless steel: bits, with or without curb chains stirrups		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MOUNTINGS, HARNESS (other than buckles) including bits with or without curb chains, hames, stirrups, but not including: chains, trace end clips, trace and dees of any material in which the straight side is not solid or welded into one piece or dees of cast nickel, cast brass, gold or silver hooks, viz: breast, dee, plough, trace or "S" the following articles composed wholly or partly of cast nickel, cast brass, gold or silver viz: beads loops, viz: crupper, flap or tug pedestals plates, collar or nose rein runners or rein supporters rings rosettes terrets		
but Tariff Item 449 (A) (1) applies to such goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on 23rd December, 1964 and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or in bond in Australia on 23rd December, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before 25th January, 1965	208 (A) or 325 (A)	27½% *ad val.* 17½% *ad val.*
MOUNTS, HARNESS, metal, in the rough but Tariff Item 449 (A) (1) applies to such goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on December 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or in bond in Australia on December 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before January 25, 1965	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*

CEYLON

Import quota for 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of a Notice issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports which states that:

It is notified for the information of the Trade and general public that trade quotas have been released for the first half of 1965.

Substantial quotas have been given to the trade particularly in the case of those goods which are in short supply or for which there is a greater demand than before. The advance quota for these goods varies from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of the value of imports in 1964. In the case of motor car tyres and tubes in particular 100 per cent of the imports of 1964 have been given as an advance quota with a short shipment date. From the information now available, large stocks of tyres and tubes can definitely be expected in the island before the end of February, 1965. This will considerably ease the situation as regards motor car tyres and tubes. By agreement with the agents for tyres, a small proportion of this stock will be reserved for public officers who will be on Election Duty.

A substantial quota has also been given with short shipment date for spare parts for motor vehicles.

Substantial quotas have also been given for the import of textiles, radios. radio spares, torch batteries, electric torches, mammoties, alavangoes and public address system.

As regards agriculture and industry, advance quotas of more than 50 per cent of last year's imports have also been given for certain items which are essential such as, chemicals, agro chemicals, tea chests, engineering stores, tractors, tractor parts, outboard motors and fertilizers.

The Department is giving every assistance to the trade to obtain the abovementioned goods without delay.

The value of foreign exchange allocations made against some of the abovementioned items are as follows:

Quota Item No.	Description	Advance Quota for 1965 Rs. Cts.
3 & 4	Inorganic and organic chemicals other than caustic soda and chlorine and camphor	3,500,000·00
7A	Agro-chemicals	3,435,890·00
13	Tea chests	7,819,797·00
16	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor cars	3,866,813·00
17	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor lorries, buses and trucks	6,543,442·00
18	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor cycles and scooters	75,433·00
19A	Tyres and tubes for bicycles (popular sizes) to C.W.E.	200,00·00
20	Cotton fabrics of standard type (not above Rs. 1/- per yard c.i.f.)	14,406,780·00 to Trade)
21	Fabrics of standard types (other than of cotton or of jute not above Rs. 1/- per yard c.i.f.)	40 million yards (to C.W.E.)
27	Spare parts for cars, lorries, vans and wagons	9,983,052·00
28	Spare parts for motor cycles and scooters	71,871·00
29	Spare parts for road motor vehicles (other than for cars, lorries, vans, wagons, cycles and scooters)	272,127·00
31	Radio spares (excluding cabinets) for maintenance and repairs	326,886·00
	Special quota for radio valves to C.W.E.	69,000·00
37	Alavangoes, axes, forks, knives for saws for budding, pruning or tapping, pickaxes, sickles, hand tools (other than mammoties), and implements for agricultural use	528,294·00
37A	Mammoties	974,573·00
102A	Dry cell batteries, wireless	2,574,718·00
102B	Dry cell batteries, other than wireless	879,084·00
104B	Torch bulbs	85,584·00
110	Electric torches	690,876·00
111A	Public address systems, complete and parts thereof	249,958·00
142C	Flat smoothing irons (non-electric)	45,722·00
	Special quota for transistor radios to C.W.E.	500,000·00
	Special quota for safety matches to C.W.E.	300,000·00
151	Engineering stores	4,041,806·00
152	Tractors	1,354,597·00
154	Tractor parts	1,646,205·00
163	Outboard motors and marine engines	750.086·00
172, 172A	Fertilizers, crude and manufactured	42,000,000·00
8	Miscellaneous chemical materials and products	736,400·00

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FIJI

Exemptions from import duty

IT HAS BEEN the policy of the Fiji Government to allow certain classes of consumer goods purchased mainly by tourists to enter the Colony duty-free. The Board of Trade have been informed that the following goods have now been added to those already permitted duty-free entry:

(a) Apparel and clothing accessories (except hats, caps, gloves and footwear) of furskin or lined with furskin or to which furskin is attached on the outside otherwise than merely as a trimming;
(b) Electric razors;
(c) Cinematographic cameras up to 16mm. together with component parts and accessories;
(d) Component parts and accessories for projectors up to 8mm.;
(e) Projector screens not exceeding 36 square feet in area;
(f) Portable typewriters;
(g) Jewellery and imitation jewellery;
(h) Perfumery;
(i) Component parts and accessories for telescopes, binoculars and monoculars;

Details of the actual Tariff changes will be published in due course.

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

SOUTH VIETNAM

Customs tariff

THE GOVERNMENT of the Republic of South Vietnam has announced the reduction of certain customs duties. The new rates, which came into operation on January 6 are as follows:

(a) The rate of duty on plants, parts of plants, grains and fruits used in the manufacture of perfumes or pharmaceutical products is reduced from 60 per cent to 45 per cent.
(b) The rate on sports goods and physical training apparatus is reduced from 180 per cent to 80 per cent.

THAILAND

Customs tariff

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND has announced the revision of certain customs duties. Inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458).

CHILE

Amendments to customs tariff

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by HM Embassy in Santiago that the Ministry of Finance has, by Decree No. 108 of January 26, suspended the duties on 'couche' paper (Tariff item no. 1718) until December 31, 1965, provided that:

(a) the paper is shipped on bobbins.
(b) the paper weighs less than 75 grams per square metre.
(c) the paper is white or of a pale tone of colour, such as cream, pink, pearl, blue, etc.
(d) the paper has a watermark consisting of parallel lines running 4 centimetres apart (with an allowance of 2mm. difference either way).
(e) the paper is only to be used for printing periodicals, magazines and books; waste to be used only as raw material for making paper and cardboard.

BRAZIL

Import regulations

SUPERINTENDENCY of Money and Credit Instruction No. 287 of January 14, raises from US$30,000 to US$50,000 per company, the weekly limit for the closing of exchange to cover payments of the cif value of imports.

Goods on which Brazil has made concessions to members of the Latin American Free Trade Association and imports covered by foreign loans for periods of over twenty years are not bound by this limit.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE Government Decrees Nos. 9132 of November 12, 1964, and 10,005 of December 9, 1964, modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item
	Decree No. 9132
3915 48.07.05.00	List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge): 'Thermosensitive tissue paper for electronic copying machines' is amended so as to read: 'Thermosensitive paper for copying machines.'
2062	List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge): 'Electric arc welding cartridges' is amended so as to read as follows:
4625 38.13.05.00	'Electric arc welding cartridges.'
2448 74.19.02.00	'Gloves, of metal mesh, for industrial use (complete hand, thumb and index finger, thumb and two fingers, arm protector)' is included in List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge).
5039	Remove from List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge) the product known as 'Acinitrazole 15 per cent ("Enheptin-A")'.

(*Continued on next page*)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H. M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

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ARGENTINA, *continued*

Tariff No.	Item
5039	Exclude from List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge), the product known as '*NN'*-Di-(*p*-nitrophenyl) urea-2-hydroxy-4:6 - dimethylpyrimidine complex, 25 per cent ("Nicrazin").'
5039 30.03.01.63	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge), the product known as 'Aciniirazole 15 per cent, ("Enheptin – A Premix 15 per cent").'
5039 30.03.01.63	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge), the product known as '*NN'*-Di-(*p*-nitrophenyl) urea-2-hydroxy-4 : 6-dimethylpyrimidine complex, 25 per cent ("Nicrazin").'
4533 28.56.02.03	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge), 'Silicon carbide, crude, not ground, described as a "crude product".'
4533 28.56.02.04	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge), 'Mixtures of silicon carbide grains not classified, known commercially as Grade "F".'
4744 bis	Exclude from List No. 2 (20 per cent surcharge), 'Vinyl and/or vinylidene polymers and copolymers, in powder and/or shreds, unplasticized, not emulsifiable, excluding: polyvinyl chloride; copolymers of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, in powder or shreds; copolymers of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride with a vinylidene chloride content of less than 50 per cent; copolymers and mixed copolymers of vinyl chloride and acetate with acrylic derivatives, styrene derivatives, butadiene derivatives, *iso*butylene and its derivatives, chlorinated polyethylene and its derivatives.'
5744 bis 39.02.03.15	Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent surcharge), 'Vinyl and/or vinylidene polymers and copolymers, in powder and/or shreds, unplasticized, not emulsifiable; copolymers of vinylidene chloride and acrylic esters in liquid form with a vinylidene chloride content of more than 85 per cent based on the solid material, excluding: polyvinyl chloride; copolymers of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate, in powder or shreds; copolymers of vinyl chloride with vinylidene chloride, having a vinylidene content less than 50 per cent; copolymers and mixtures of copolymers of vinyl chloride and acetate with acrylic derivatives, styrene derivatives, butadiene derivatives, *iso*butylene and its derivatives, chlorinated polyethylene and its derivatives.'
4613	Exclude from List No. 8 (80 per cent surcharge), the product 'Glycerol guaiacyl ether.'
4613 29.08.02.03	Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent surcharge), the product 'Glycerol guaiacyl ether.'
4482 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Tablets based on methotrexate.'
5064 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Lyophilised aqueous solution based on methotrexate.'
5064 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Solution based on thiotepa.'
5064 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Aqueous solution based on leucovorin, calcium salt.'
4482 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Tablets based on aminopterin sodium.'
4482 30.03.01.64	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge), 'Tablets based on tetramine.'
	Decree No. 10,005
1484 39.07.04.00	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Flat belts, with a high resistance to friction, 2 mm. (0·08 inches) in thickness, made of synthetic materials of a polyamide nature, covered with fabrics of synthetic fibres woven in a very compact manner, with a finishing treatment on both sides.'
2198/2203	Exclude from List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Carbon resistances, for radio and TV.'
2198/2203 85.19.50.00	Include in List No. 5 (150 per cent surcharge): 'Carbon resistances, for radio and TV.'
643 40.11.50.01 646 40.11.10.00 650 40.11.51.01	Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent surcharge) the following: 'Inner tubes, sizes 24·5 × 32 and 1,600 × 20, only.' 'Outer covers, sizes 24.5 × 32 and 1,600 × 20.24, fabric, only;' 'Protectors for inner tubes, size 1,600 × 20 only'.
643 646 650	Amend in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge) the text of the following items: 'Inner tubes' so as to read as follows: 'Inner tubes, except sizes 24·5 × 32 and 1,600 × 20'; 'Outer covers' so as to read as follows: 'Outer covers, except sizes 24·5 × 32 and 1,600 × 20·4 fabric'; 'Protectors' so as to read: 'Protectors, except for inner tubes size 1,600 × 20.'
1003	Exclude from List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Gramophone records, blank, made out of cellulose acetate.'
1003 92.12.11.00	Include in List No. 3 (40 per cent surcharge): 'Gramophone records, blank, coated with cellulose esters.'
3885*	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge): 'Method of teaching languages, except courses in English, French, German, American English and Italian, made up of books and a corresponding version on records, where the latter constitute a supplement to the books by teaching the phonetics of the written text.'
3885*	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Method of teaching the following languages: English, French, German, American English and Italian, made up of books and a corresponding version on records, where the latter constitute a supplement to the books by teaching the phonetics of the written text.'
4625 4625 bis 4877	Exclude from List No. 5 (150 per cent surcharge): 'Activated and colouring earths.'
4625 4625 bis 4877 38.03.99.00	Include in List No. 5 (150 per cent surcharge): 'Earths, activated (excluding filtering earths) and colouring.'
4782	Exclude from List No. 5 (150 per cent surcharge): 'Product put up in the form of small lumps, made up of basic lead carbonate and paraffin wax.'
4782 32.09.03.03	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Product put up in the form of small lumps, made up of basic lead carbonate and paraffin wax.'
4782	Exclude from List No. 5 (150 per cent surcharge): 'Liquid product made up of basic lead carbonate, acetic esters and derivatives of phthalic acid (dibutyl phthalate)'.
4782 32.09.03.03	Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent surcharge): 'Liquid product made up of basic lead carbonate, acetic esters and derivatives of phthalic acid (dibutyl phthalate)'.
4271	Exclude from List No. 1 (no surcharge): 'Fats and tallow and/or fatty acids, palmitic acid, stearic acid and oleic acid, only.'
4271 15.02.00.00	Include in List No. 1 (no surcharge): 'Tallow, non-edible, raw and/or melted, only.'

* *Note*: The headings of the included articles, in the new Argentine Tariff, will be as follows:
Books 49.01.01.00.
Records in English, French, German, American English and Italian 92.12.01.00.
Records in other languages 92.12.05.00.

CANADA

Customs tariff amendments and extensions

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT have issued an Order-in-Council P.C. 1965 – 129 effective on February 1, making certain changes in the Canadian Customs Tariff which are listed below. Additions to the tariff are shown in italics.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
192h	*Rope paper for use in the manufacture of coated abrasive paper* . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	35%
216d	Diacetoneketogulonic acid for use in the manufacture of ascorbic acid . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
220h	*Mixtures of formaldehyde, methyl alcohol and the hemiacetal of methyl alcohol for use in Canadian manufactures* . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to January 31, 1966)	20%	20%	30%
263d	Ethylene dibromide and sodium for use in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead, *tetramethyl lead, mixed ethylmethyl leads*, and compounds of all the foregoing . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
265d	*Sperm oil, crude, when imported to be refined in Canada* . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to June 30, 1965)	Free	Free	30%
267d	Crude petroleum not subjected to any other processes than removal of foreign matter and water, and/or removal of gases to provide the necessary safety and stability in handling, when imported to be refined in Canada . . . . (Applicable February 1, 1965 to January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	Free
269b	Alkyl aryl hydrocarbons, unsulphonated, for use in the manufacture of synthetic detergents . . . . per gallon (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	1 ct.
312c	Yarns, wholly or in part of asbestos, for use in the manufacture of clutch facings and brake linings . . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	7½%	12½%	25%
347f	Bars, rods, sheet, strip, *wire*, forgings, castings and tubes, seamless or welded, of zirconium or zirconium alloys for use in the manufacture of nuclear power reactors, including fuel components . . . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
352g	Centrifugally cast bronze shells or tubes not further manufactured than turned and bored longitudinally, of a size not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of rolls for papermaking machinery . . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	7½%	7½%	30%
353	Aluminium and alloys thereof: (j) Granules, cut from ingots, for use in the manufacture of cleaning compounds per pound (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	1¼ cts.	5 cts.
354d	Aluminium *or aluminium alloy* covered aluminium alloy wire or rod, 0·375 inch or less in diameter, for use in the manufacture of wire less than 0·25 inch in diameter . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%
382d	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·125 inch in thickness, with cutting edge on one or both sides, for use in the manufacture of cutting dies . . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	5%	15%	35%
414h	Parts for use in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff item 414b . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	5%	7½%	25%
428h	Diesel and semi-diesel engines, torque converters and hydraulic couplings, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of rotary air compressors, power shovels, power cranes, graders or scrapers and snowblowers (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	7½%	30%
428n	Diesel engines and gasoline internal combustion engines with a displacement of more than 400 cubic inches, for use in the manufacture of airport sweepers . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	7½%	30%
438p	Parts for use in the manufacture of differential carrier head assemblies for two-speed rear axles with a rated capacity of 15,000 pounds or over for motor vehicles . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	27½%
438v	Gasoline internal combustion engines, air-cooled, 20 horsepower or less, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of snowmobiles . . . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	7½%	30%
445w	Parts for use in the manufacture of commutators . . . . (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	7½%	30%

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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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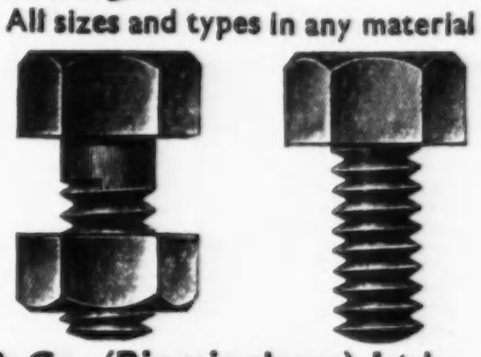

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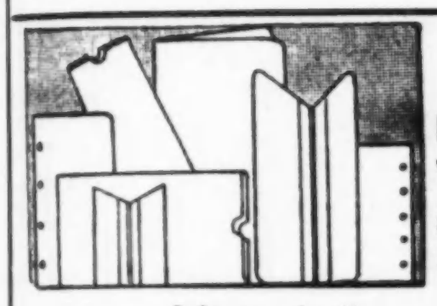
Telephone: South 3781 (6 lines)



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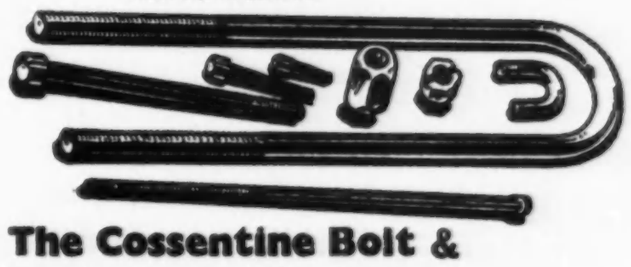

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CANADA, *continued*

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
445y	Lamp bases of metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
522a	Woven fabrics, whether coated or not, for use in the manufacture of card clothing for textile machinery (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
565e	*Braids, made of woven chenille yarns and filler yarns, for use in the manufacture of braided mats and rugs* (Expires January 31, 1966)	7½%	12½%	40%
823	Metal alloy slugs, cast, with diamonds or diamond chips embedded therein, of any size or shape, in condition as from the mould, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	Free
851	Materials for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	Free

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of HM Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla 854, Lima.

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S R D

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John Ruffe-Williams, Managing Director,
STAFF RECRUITMENT & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED,
39 Bell Street, Reigate, Surrey. Tel. Reigate 44377.

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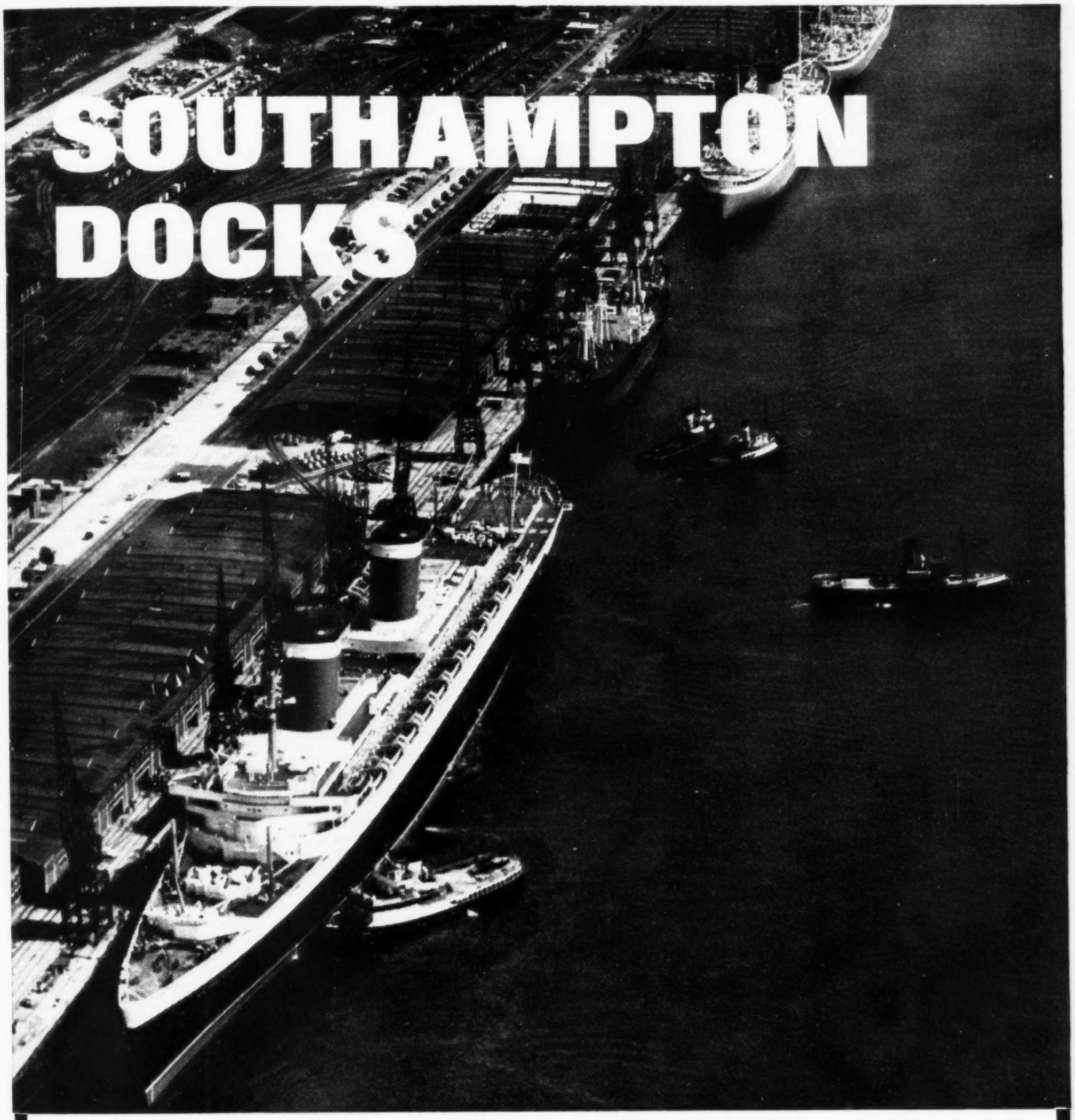

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BRITISH TRANSPORT Docks

A NATIONWIDE PORTS SERVICE

NEW HIGH PERFORMANCE TRACTOR FROM CONVEYANCER

MEETS B.I.T.A. AND F.E.M. PERFORMANCE RATINGS

TOWS 5 TONS AT 7 M.P.H. AND 3 TONS AT 10 M.P.H.
BASED ON ROLLING RESISTANCE OF 50 lb., PER TON OF TRACTOR TRAIN.

* Dual purpose machine for precise operation in confined areas and high speed operation in open areas.
* 24/48 volt, series parallel electrical system to give maximum battery utilisation.
* Strain gauge engineered to provide optimum strength with overall lightness.
* Excellent accessibility to transmission and electrical equipment.
* Engineered for prolonged operation with minimum servicing.
* Only 2 foot controls accelerator and brake.
* 4 speeds in forward and reverse.
* 4 wheel hydraulic brakes, 7" x 9" pneumatic tyres.
* Maximum gradient, unladen 1 in 5
* Safety switch operated by driver's seat prevents tractor from moving until driver is seated.
* Fully adjustable seats.
* Side, tail and headlight fitted as standard.

CONTRACT HIRE: Conveyancer equipment can be leased in the British Isles from Conveyancer Plant Hire Limited, address as below.

Conveyancer **FORK TRUCKS LIMITED**
LIVERPOOL ROAD · WARRINGTON
Telephone: 35922 Grams: HYDRAULICS WARRINGTON Telex: 62145
MEMBER OF THE OWEN ORGANISATION

SUBSIDIARY OF
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